

EACH SHOT A BULL'S-EYE

PENETRATING AND SHATTERING CAPITALIST HUMBUGGERY.

Malthus Turned Inside Out—Church Prospectus Reflects a Modern Trend—Waistmakers' "Victory" Short-Lived—A Reverend Forgetting His Book.

Malthus is in bad luck. News comes from Berlin that among the theories which the late Prof. Koch elaborated, and which his co-scientist Adolph Zimmermann will publish, is that the birth rate of all peoples as they get civilized becomes at first stationary, and then as they reach the stage of prosperity declines. According to Prof. Koch so far from population increasing in geometric ratio, it may disappear, thus leaving the supply of food in ever larger superabundance behind. This is Malthus turned inside out.

On the same day that the announcement is made of Taft's appointment of Roosevelt on the Commission for limiting the world's armaments, the Cairo, Egypt, "Almasyad," a moderate paper, pronounces Roosevelt "a bloodthirsty butcher." Is that the reason of his appointment by Taft? Or can it be that Egypt is on to Roosevelt and Taft not?

The only sensible discussion on the Question of Immigration that has recently been held is the kind of discussion that the Royal Colonial Institute brought about in London on May 30. The representatives of the societies who gathered to discuss seized the right bull by the horns. They handled "Emigration"—a life question to the bourgeois. To the bourgeois it is of much interest that emigration from their country be steered to the colonies which the "mother country" leads by her apron strings. Rightly conducted, class-consciously conducted, by bourgeois, emigration is a long-headed scheme to manufacture wage workers in the managing bourgeois colonies.

The New York "Sun" is unnecessarily exercised to know who the former cabinet officer of Roosevelt is whom the Rev. Stephen S. Wise quotes in the "North American Review" as having told the Reverend that Roosevelt would be re-elected and the constitution changed so as to enable him to retain the office for life. The "Sun" does not seem to know, or it has forgotten, that Rabbi Wise has the faculty of not seeing things that are, and surely is endowed with the kindred faculty of hearing things that never were said. Rabbi Wise declared that there was no child-labor in Colorado. Why should he not hear the alleged words of the alleged ex-cabinet officer?

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" having so often been convicted of forgery by the Daily People, it is not impossible that it also forged, in its issue of June 1, certain words which it attributes to Victor L. Berger as having been uttered by that gentleman in the course of an interview that he granted to that paper, and which the paper gives in quotation marks. The passage is this:

"We the members of the new administration [of Milwaukee] were quite clear upon the fact that the bourgeois press would spare no effort to misconstrue our motives, to put false constructions upon our work, and very thoroughly to calumniate us. We were not deceived on that head. But one of the drollest falsifications was reported to me only recently. According to it the 'Professor' has announced to a startled world, in the sheet-let which he gives out to the exclusion of the public, that the Socialist administration of Milwaukee had rendered homage to the dead English sovereign by placing the flag at half-mast. Of course that is a lie. As a matter of fact, on the day of Edward's death, there appeared at the City Hall a deputation of English citizens with the request to lower the flag at half-mast. Comrade Seidel declared to the gentlemen that the United States had been independent from Great Britain for 130 years, hence there was no reason to take cognizance of Edward's demise in the manner asked for. On the next day, there died a member of the municipal sinking-fund committee, named Hackett, and the flag was then put at half-mast, as customary in cases of the death of members of the municipal administration."

The above, whether partly, or wholly

a "Volkszeitung" forgery, will interest our Milwaukee Comrade Albert Schnabel, over whose signature the report referred to was published; it will also interest the readers of The People who are thereby made acquainted with the distinguished Sinking-Fund Committee member, the accommodating Hackett, who so accommodatingly timed the season for his taking off.

The Prospectus of the Catholic Congregational Church of this city, "A non-Christian Church, for the worship of God and the service of man," is a document that, more so than the proverbial straw, is a big stout beam that reveals the direction of the modern stream, and, incidentally, explains the nervousness of modern prelatism. Among the statements made in the Prospectus is this: "Christianity fails to meet the needs of men to-day because it insists upon belief in things that are not so. . . . It centers its devotion around a sacred book that was completed nearly two thousand years ago;—and yet no one would employ a physician who had not advanced beyond the Greek fathers of medicine."

Why bother about Socialism! Altruria is coming of its own accord—nay already is in full blast. Any doubt about that? Read the reports of the speeches delivered at the seventeenth annual convention of the Savings Bank Association of this State. Savings banks were pronounced "charitable institutions"; they were declared to be there for the exclusive purpose of "benefiting certain citizens," not to sell benefits; and last and most remarkable of all, several speeches disclosed the almost incredible fact that, so bent were these charitable institutions upon the opportunity of lavishing themselves upon the people, that several of them sought to cut one another's throats in order to enjoy all alone the delight of practising charity. Here is Altruria arrived and in operation.

"A tin soldier and toy Colonel" is no misfit appellation applied by Hearst to Roosevelt. Only, Hearst should remember that tin soldiers and toy Colonels are the delight of children.

It surely can not be said that our ruling class is slow in furnishing the working class object lessons of its contempt for the law. Surely, young Guggenheim, of the Colorado smelting slave pen family, convicted of overspeeding his automobile, and thereby endangering the limbs and lives of others, spending one hour, the term of his imprisonment, smoking cigars and with his lawyer in the counsel room, should be an object lesson to be remembered.

Victor L. Berger is reported in the "Volkszeitung" of June 2 as having stated, in the course of his speech, delivered the previous evening on how the Milwaukee victory was won, as follows:

"Since six years ago we have held no street meetings. At that time the S. L. P. was very active in Milwaukee. Their candidates for President and Vice-President called us on the streets. Labor Fakirs, and threw mud upon the 'Volkszeitung'. Thereupon, we imported Thomas Hickey, a former De Leonite. He could throw even more mud than they, and the S. L. P. was quickly done for."

If this passage also is not one of the habitual "Volkszeitung" forgeries, then Berger forgot to add to the name of Hickey the name of F. G. R. Gordon—a gentleman who had pleaded guilty of mail robbery; who, like Hickey, fled from the S. L. P.; who, like Hickey, was imported by the Milwaukee S. D. P. to "do up" the S. L. P.; and who has since hired himself to the Civic Federation to do up the S. P.

In a speech in which he took on May 31 his stand in favor of the direct election of Senators, Senator Owen of Oklahoma, added expressions in favor of the "right of recall." Was this a glimmering of intelligence, to be followed by more? or was it merely a manifestation of bourgeois plattitudinousness? If it was a glimmer of intelligence, then Senator Owen will speedily advance to the point where he will drop the question of "how to elect" Senators, and will begin with the "recall." The first step in the direction of reforming the Senate is to recall all the Senators—and never to fill the vacancies.

The Old Guard met La Follette's wick-

ON TO THE DICTATORSHIP!

Gov. Hughes calls a special session of the Legislature of this State for the purpose of passing a law which he thinks should be passed, and which the regular session of the same Legislature rejected.

The issuing of such a call might not be cause for wonder. Chiefs may, and do, at times, sloop over. The remarkable circumstance is that the call is applauded by some, and that even those who condemn it, condemn it, not upon principle, but upon the ground that the specific legislation demanded by the Governor, the Direct Nomination System, is undesirable.

The theory of the Government set up by the American Revolution was one of checks and balances. That theory served as the mold for all the State Constitutions. According thereto, the Govern-

ment consists of three co-ordinate departments—the Legislature, to enact the laws; the Executive, to carry them out; the Judicial to interpret them. Each of these Departments attended to its own business. The Executive could and was authorized to suggest legislation, and it could and was authorized to veto the same. Nevertheless its veto is qualified. That the Executive can be overruled by the proper legislative majority is evidence enough that the Executive's authority to suggest was not an authority to dictate legislation.

This notwithstanding, we have latterly seen Presidents holding legislative seances at the White House, and thereby exercising direct legislative functions. We have latterly seen these Presidents go even further, and virtually constitute

themselves into a legislative chamber of One. Finally we see the Governor of the Empire State ordering the enactment of a law, and, the Legislature having refused obedience, calling them in extraordinary session to do his bidding;—and we see all this without a note of protest.

Besides the economic conditions to warrant the phenomenon, it requires two things for the dictatorship—the Dictator and the dumb Dictatees. The latter seem to be there; the former is taking shape. And yet bourgeois pundits are learnedly explaining the necessity of the dual Legislative Chamber System. They had better try and save their own precious Legislatures. Close behind the bourgeois Dictator comes the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

have also threatened to expel these reactionaries.

The dignity of labor! The sanctity of the family! Both are disclosed in the advertisement covering a full page of the "Labor Clarion." The advertisement, as well as reiterating its steadfast adherence to union principles, has the following to say: "Inasmuch as we operate a large factory where hundreds of the wives and daughters of union men find steady employment, we think it only fair, etc. . . ." Truly, class-consciousness has no place here.

The supervisors have granted a permit for the Jeffries-Johnson fight in the face of much opposition from church federations. The church was backed up by a large number of small business men, which discloses the real reason of their opposition. The affair was originally scheduled to take place at a near-by town, Emeryville, but the council yielded to the reformers much to the disgust and rage of the bourgeois of that city.

F. W. S.

PENNA S. L. P.

State Convention Endorses The People in Exposing Frauds.

Pittsburg, June 4.—The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party at its session here last Sunday adopted the following resolution:

"We, The S. L. P. of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Industrial Unionism and also indorse the action of the Party's press in exposing the fallacies and fakism of the Trautmann-St. John so-called I.W.W."

L. M. Barhydt.

CONNECTICUT S. L. P. CONVENTION.

Names State Ticket, Prepares for Campaign, and Pledges \$100 for Daily People.

Rockville, Conn., May 30.—At the annual State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut, held in this city to-day, the below State ticket was nominated for the State election to be held next November:

Governor  
FREDERICK FELLERMANN, Hartford.  
Lieutenant Governor  
JOHN F. RIGGS, Bridgeport.  
Secretary of State  
ALBERT GIERGINSKY, Hartford.  
Treasurer  
HENRY FINKEN, Mystic.  
Comptroller  
JOSEPH MAREK, New Haven.  
Attorney General  
EMANUEL SHERMAN, Rockville.

Representative-at-Large  
MAX FELDMAN, New Haven.

The convention adopted ways and means for a vigorous campaign, and has made plans for a \$100 donation to the Daily People to its Tenth Anniversary.

E. Sherman.

SPECIAL ISSUES OF DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.

The July 3rd issue of the Daily People will be a special issue, in commemoration of the paper's 10th anniversary. The special issue will consist of 12 pages, the contents being written for the occasion. Comrades and friends should see to it that this issue of the Daily People gets widespread distribution. Bundle rates \$1.25 per hundred copies; \$3 per 1,000 copies.

The July, 9th issue of the Weekly People will also be a special number. It will consist of 8 pages instead of the usual 6 pages. Bundle rates for this special issue: \$1.00 per 100 copies; 500 or more copies at the rate of 80 cents per hundred.

ALL ILL. MINE-WORKERS OUT.

Chicago, June 6.—Almost all coal mines throughout Illinois are deserted by engineers and pumpmen, and the operators are confronted with the most serious situation they have had to meet in years.

One-third of the 1,300 engineers and pumpmen employed to guard against flooding of the mines and damage from other sources had quit before some time ago and another third were called on strike at 9 o'clock Saturday night. The rest deserted their posts yesterday morning, with the exception of a few who will not walk out.

WISCONSIN S. D. P. MEET

CONVENTION ADOPTS PLATFORM URGING ASIATIC EXCLUSION.

Help to Show How Recent Immigration Resolution of S. P. Congress Is Regarded—Delegates Angered at Phelps Stokes' Remarks on Milwaukee S. D. P. Victory—Other Tid-Bits.

Milwaukee, May 30.—The remarks of Mr. Phelps Stokes on the Milwaukee Socialists has stirred up a hornets' nest here. The "Milwaukee Journal" of May 27, quotes Berger and Seidel as follows:

"I will speak in New York on Tuesday, probably in Carnegie Hall, and J. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes will be there. I will answer them, then and they may ask questions if they want to." That was the comment of Victor L. Berger when shown Stokes' speech. "If Stokes thinks one man or one community can abolish capitalism, why doesn't he begin with himself and quit living from the income of his father's money?" "Mayor Seidel refused to discuss the matter. 'If Stokes don't have any one to fight with it will not be much of a fight,' he said."

The State convention of the Social Democratic party was in session May 28-29. At the opening of the convention most of the speakers took a rap at Stokes because he called the Milwaukee S. D. P. reformers. Walter T. Mills said that the Socialist movement is like a ship on the sea, and that good seamanship is what the Wisconsin S. D. P. possessed; Stokes could keep shouting for shore if he wanted to. Strickland said that Phelps Stokes has often been called a Christian Socialist, but he believed now that Stokes was neither a Christian nor a Socialist. Mayor Seidel, as the last speaker, said: "If the Wisconsin S. D. P. was not revolutionary enough for Stokes, he should be more revolutionary in New York. The movement outside of Milwaukee should let us alone. It is not necessary for a Socialist to stand for insane ideas; a person can also be a Socialist and stand for sane ideas."

On May 29th the constitution committee reported. An amendment on the provision for representation at State conventions was offered. The sense of the amendment was to have the delegates proportioned according to membership, and not votes. It developed, through the discussion, that in wards where a large S. D. P. vote was given the ward branch was weak, and that the delegates at the present convention were proportioned as to votes cast. Following are two remarks which were uttered against the amendment: "We represent the people, therefore we must proportion our representation accordingly." "We don't want the public to know how many dues-paying members we have." V. Berger also spoke against the amendment. It was overwhelmingly defeated.

The discussion on the amendment that referendums, in future, state concisely the purpose of the referendum, brought out points by Delegate Welch, that the high officials of the party in the State have used their influence in referendums. It was decided to adopt the same clause on referendums as the national constitution of the S. P. contains.

Berger, as chairman of the platform committee, read the platform, and it was adopted. Several planks were discussed, however, namely: immigration, money question, etc. An old Populist tried to have the platform stand for na-

ORGANIZER KATZ REPORTS

ON WORK DONE DURING HIS NEW JERSEY TOUR.

Organized One Section and Secured 54 Subscriptions to S. L. P. Papers—Finds Conditions Favorable for a Forward March of the Party.

Trenton, N. J., June 2.—To-day I concluded my work for the Socialist Labor Party in the State of New Jersey, having covered the counties of Passaic, Hudson, Bergen, Essex, Union, Middlesex and Mercer.

In Bergen County a new Section of the Socialist Labor Party has been organized. Bergen County covers a large territory and has a score of small towns. Some are residential places of the wealthy middle class; some are industrial towns or places where workmen who work in New York live. The new Section is the first one organized since '99 in Bergen County. The S. L. P. stalwart, John Johnson, has been elected organizer.

In Passaic County three new members joined the Party. The comrades there have nominated candidates for the General Assembly, also Congressional candidates. The cities of Paterson and Passaic are in this county. The conditions in Passaic have been shown by a census taker—how two shifts of tenants occupied one building. There is hardly a town in the land where living conditions of the workers are worse than in the city of Passaic, or where the contrast between the classes is so easily seen. Passaic has some fine avenues, with grand mansions, but the working class quarters are the filthiest tenements I ever saw in any city.

In Paterson the silk industry is at a low mark. Many silk workers are on short time and large numbers are out of work. Among the latter there is actual starvation. The silk manufacturers have been hard at work for many years (at the kind of work that manufacturers do) to find means how to increase their profits. The silks, in order to be made to weigh more, are doctored with all sorts of lead dyes. One hundred pounds of silk is put into the dye-house and 200 pounds it must weigh when it comes out of the dye-house. This cheating process spoils the silk, makes the weaving of it much harder, and the silk breaks and does not wear. Now these manufacturers are crying because the demand for the silk has diminished and workmen and women are starving.

At Newark, J. C. Butterworth, the Party's candidate for Governor, spoke at Military Park, at an open air meeting. Twenty-five pamphlets were sold, and a lively discussion followed the meeting.

In Union County good results were obtained in getting readers to the Party organs, and also in getting some of the old S. L. P. men, who were inclined to take a rest, into the ranks of the Party again. A good indoor meeting was held at Elizabeth. In Plainfield, also, some results were accomplished.

At New Brunswick and Perth Amboy (County of Middlesex) some progress, too, was made. At Perth Amboy I addressed a meeting of the S. P. Local. Two S. P. members subscribed to the Weekly People at that meeting. One young fellow tried to tell some stories about the S. L. P. which he read in the New York "Yiddish Vorwaerts," but his fellow S. P. members did not take any stock in those stories.

At New Brunswick, a city of nearly 30,000 population, the S. P. has no organization. In fact, so far as I went in New Jersey I could not discover any large membership of the S. P. It must be that the bulk of the 47,000 members claimed by the S. P. is either in Milwaukee or Oklahoma.

In Trenton, New Jersey's capital, with 100,000 population, there too the membership of the S. P. is small. I held a good meeting at Trenton and secured some readers for the Daily and Weekly People.

I collected the following amounts from subscribers to the Socialist Labor Party organs:

Daily and Weekly People 39 subs. \$21.00  
Arbeiter Zeitung 7 subs. 6.50  
Arbeiter 7 subs. 2.25  
Arbetaren 1 sub. 1.50

Socialist Labor Party men in New Jersey should now more than ever get to

(Continued on page two.)



## THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD

### GLEANINGS FROM THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

That which the American Federation of Labor calls a Labor Movement is nothing but a movement of workers north and back. It's quit work, move north from the shop in prosecuting a strike, and then move back again as well as you can. Instead of striking in a way to end economic despotism, that is, taking it out of the power of the employing class to be the arbiter of workmen's destinies, the mutinies of the workers, as guided by their A. F. of L. generals, are aimed against an extra turning of the screws or a slight easing of present pressure. And so the pure and simple Labor Movement is nothing but a record of unintelligent discontent and spasmodic outbreaks. Strikes come, and strikes go, but the working class is enslaved—forever! Well, just so long as it holds to A. F. of L. doctrine that capitalism, present society, is a finality. So the week records only a meandering of workmen in different parts of the country.

Boston building trades have asked for more pay, and the bosses' refusals caused several strikes, involving 1,500 men, among whom were machinists, building laborers, wharf and bridge builders, sheet metal workers, and cabinet and mill men. Failing a quick settlement more strikes were to follow, affecting 10,000 men.

Employees on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company have been granted a 10 per cent increase in pay. This was announced to apply to those receiving less than \$80 per month and did not include the unions with whom the company had agreements.

Detroit trolley men did not go on strike for a raise to 30 cents per hour. A compromise which the company offered was accepted. Under the scale adopted, six months' men are to be paid 23 cents an hour; twelve months' men 26 cents; employees in service for more than one year, 28 cents. This is an advance of 2 cents an hour for the older employees.

A national convention of garment workers is to meet in Boston, Mass., this month, and it is expected to adopt a uniform minimum wage scale and demand recognition of the union. If these demands are not granted a national strike may follow. A per capita assessment of \$2 has been levied on all members to provide a strike fund.

The Waist Makers' Union of New York City, which recently ended its strike has gone on strike again. The girls say that the new strike is on account of violations of the union agreements and the cutting of wages.

Fall River, Mass., textile workers, have had enough of the agreement which they signed with the masters three years ago. Two weeks ago this agreement expired, and the unions have voted to abrogate it. Negotiations had been under way for a readjustment of the wage scale, but no satisfactory terms had been made at the expiration of the former scale.

Ten thousand woollen mill operatives have been placed on short time in and around Olneyville, R. I. Some of these will work four days a week, and others three days. The purpose of cutting down the hours is to curtail the output. The textile workers can produce cloth plenty, but they must go in rags nevertheless. That is an advantage of private ownership of the means of production, and of the consequent ownership of the products of another man's toil.

One hundred unorganized textile workers of the South Bend Woollen Company, Ind., are on strike for nearly eight weeks. They demand a 10 per cent raise and a change of the system of fines. Since the beginning of their strike these workers have organized into an independent union. They have kept their ranks intact.

Bakery workmen report strikes in the following cities: New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; St. Paul, Minn.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Vancouver, B. C.; Hudson County, N. J.; Oklahoma City, Okla. They ask all baker workmen to stay away from those places until the strikes are settled. This trade reports strikes won in Newark, N. J.; Denver, Colo.; Hartford, Conn., and in Chicago, Ill., in this last city part of the employers having signed.

In Illinois 70,000 coal miners are involved in a strike. Since April 1st many of these miners have been out pending a settlement. It has been reported that the operators offered the same increases in wages which were accepted in Penn-

sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa. But what the "public press" did not report was the fact that the operators also demand their "closed shop," that is, the miners are to work for only such employers as belong to the Operatives' Association. In this way they hope to force all independents into their organization. As the miners' union has often found these independents more ready to make terms than the bosses' body, they naturally refuse to accept the stipulation demanded. Another point in dispute is the shot firers' pay. The Illinois State law provides that the operators shall stand this expense, but they, like true disloyal gents, say the other fellow should pay. Both sides glower at each other defiantly now.

Colorado fields have a ripe crop of labor troubles. Eight hundred employees of the American Smelting & Refining Company near Denver have struck for "higher wages," so press despatches put it. The fact is the 800 men who went out did so for the 10 per cent. reduction which they suffered 10 months ago. Denver electrical wires on the new Y. M. C. A. building went on strike, and when non-union men were put in their places, the other trades on the building promptly quit. The Denver lathers are asking for \$4.50 for a day's work. They first demanded \$5. At Salida 175 men walked out of the plant of the Colorado-Ohio Smelting Company. They desire an eight-hour day instead of ten hours, and for the same pay. Colorado Springs motor men and conductors are restless. They resent discrimination against the older employees in the recent advance in wages. The minimum wage is 25 cents and the maximum 28 cents an hour. In granting the recent increase the company abolished the holiday allowed the men each month on full pay, and it is argued in the case of the older employees the increase does not offset the loss of this time. The strike of the Missouri-Pacific machinists is scattered throughout towns in the State. At Pueblo, strike-breakers came near doing damage when some of them fired into a gathering of union men.

A "great concession" has been made to Labor by the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., and now the burdens of Labor will be tremendously lightened! Three cheers! But halt. According to the latest sop cast to the workers—and it's not so certain that it's even a sop yet—no part of a \$100,000 appropriation to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law is to be used to prosecute labor organizations. As though this were going to ease the struggles of labor, which has the hardest kind of a fight for more wages, less hours, and improved measures generally. Yet there will not be wanting lobbying leaders who will proclaim such a measure a victory for Labor, and expect of their flock to reward allegiance to the mighty move pure and simple, "one-step-at-a-time," "no-politics-in-the-union" is making.

"Non-union" miners in and around Wilkesbarre, Pa., went on strike two weeks ago to have excessive docking stopped, and also to be paid for what they mined. Their complaints were formulated as follows:

First—Excessive docking.  
Second—Short weights.  
Third—Abolish the recommendation system.  
Fourth—The landing at No. 10 shaft put in condition so that the men will not have to climb the rock dump to go to work.

Fifth—No miner to be stopped until there is a certain amount of rock in his car. The amount to be determined by the committee.

The miners have been suffering greatly in wage reductions by the overzealousness of the docking boss and weightmaster. A short time ago a new car was installed which the men claim holds more coal than the company credited them with. They say that the first day these cars were put into service they were allowed 5,200 pounds to the car, but the following day they were allowed but 4,200 a car, a drop of a thousand pounds to a car.

After striking for a week the 12,000 were supposed to go back to work pending adjustment. These were the conditions of the operators, and were accepted by union officials, for some of the Mine Workers' officials had assumed, a number of union men being involved, to settle this matter. The report went out that the strikers would return to work, and the business interests, the storekeepers, rejoiced. This was Saturday, May 28. But when the following Tuesday came around, the non-union men remained firm and refused to recognize such a settlement. They continued in their de-

## SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

### BASIS OF THE MATERIALIST CONCEPTION OF HISTORY.

The materialist conception of history proceeds upon the principle that production, and, next to production, the exchange of its products, is the groundwork of every social order; and that in every social system that has arisen historically the distribution of the products, together with the social divisions into classes and orders, depends upon that which is produced, and the manner in which it is produced, and also upon the manner in which the articles produced are exchanged. According to this, the prime causes of all social changes and political revolutions are to be traced, not to the heads of men, not to their increasing perception of "eternal truth and justice," but to the changes in the method of production and exchange; they are to be traced, not to the philosophy, but to the economics of the respective epochs. The awakening perception that existing social institutions are unreasonable and unjust, that sense has become nonsense, and right wrong, is only an evidence that, in the methods of production and forms of exchange, changes have silently taken place with which the social order, fitted to the previous economic conditions, is no longer in keeping. Hereby it is at the same time implied that the means for the removal of the discovered abuses must be latent and more or less developed in the changed conditions of production themselves. But these means are not to be invented by the brains, they are to be discovered, with the aid of the brains, in the material facts of production that are at hand.

How, now, does it stand with modern Socialism?

The existing social order—and this point is now pretty generally conceded—is the creation of the present ruling class, the capitalist class. The method

of production peculiar to the capitalist class, which, since the time of Marx, has been designated "capitalist production," was incompatible with the privileges appertaining to localities and estates, as well as with the mutual and personal bonds of the feudal order. The capitalist class destroyed the feudal order and erected upon its ruins the constitution of capitalist society, the empire of free competition, liberty of emigration, equality of rights among owners of commodities, and what all the other capitalist beatitudes may be. Thenceforth, capitalist production could uncoil with freedom. Since steam and modern machinery had transformed the old system of manufacture into that of production in gross, industry, nurtured under the fostering care of the capitalist class, expanded with a rapidity and to a degree never before heard of. But the same as, in its days, manufacture and the handicraft that, under its influence, was further developed, came in conflict with the feudal trammels of the guild system, so likewise does production in gross, when it reaches fuller perfection, come in conflict with the limits within which the capitalist method of production confines it. Already the new powers of production have grown over the head of the capitalist form of their utilization. The conflict between the powers and the mode of production is not one that has sprung up from the head of man, like that between original sin and divine justice; it exists in the facts, objectively, outside of ourselves, independent of the wishes and doings of even those who have ushered it in. Modern Socialism is nothing else but the intellectual reflex of this actual conflict, whose image is found first of all in the heads of that class which suffers directly by it, namely, the working class.

### ORGANIZER KATZ REPORTS.

(Continued from page 1.)

work for the Party press, and through new readers, new members will be gained.

In conclusion, I wish to say that at least a certain portion of the work which I did could have been done by the comrades themselves, especially the work of calling upon men who you know to be intelligent and interested in the labor movement, to secure their subscriptions. Don't wait for the organizer, but get on the job yourselves. The conditions are most favorable.

Rudolph Katz.

### MATERIAL INTERESTS.

We planned to have an oldtime Fourth at Pohick on the Crick;

It struck us that catastrophes of yore had been too thick.

We'd shut the places that sold drinks, exceptin' lemonade,

And read the Declaration with a band and a parade.

Then up rose Hiram Jenkins, who has opened a hotel,

An' said 'twould spile the trade in what his rest'rnt had to sell.

An' young Si Smothers, who has took his medical degree,

Said it would hurt the prospects of a risin' young M. D.

And ol' Joe Struthers reckoned that our fire department new

Would profit by the practice of a little blaze or two;

Bill Binks, who keeps the general store, commented it was queer

That folks should envy him his fireworks profits once a year.

Our Uncle Jim when fur advice an' wisdom we applied

Remarked 'twas harder than a tariff question to decide.

With interests so conflictin', I suspect we'll have to stick

To custom an' take chances down to Pohick on the Crick.

—Washington Star.

### DON QUIXOTE'S DESCENDANTS.

Washington, D. C., June 4.—The International Moral and Social Commission is about the latest incorporation which will undertake Don Quixote like to banish social evils. It is an order which avows as its object to conduct a world-wide campaign of moral, social, and political reform. And it's going to do this through total abstinence, suppression of saloons, crusades against the white slave traffic, race gambling, Sabbath desecration, and pursue divers other futile endeavors. The Commission being capitalist minded, and idolizing Mammon, will let the spring of corruption flow in profusion, like all the rest of these celebrated cousins of the Knight of La Mancha.

## THE POOR SAVAGE

Finds It Hard to Comprehend Civilization.

The poor ignorant savage ventured to put a few questions to the pious missionary who wished to save him from his benighted condition, and to confer upon him the benefits of Civilization.

"You say that I should work?"

"Yes, certainly, my poor brother. Satan finds evil for idle hands to do!"

"Who is Satan, sir?"

"He is a devil."

"Does he live in your company then?"

"Alas, my sinful friend, he lives everywhere," said the Good Man.

"Well, he's never done me any harm," said the savage, "so I think I'd better stay as I am."

"No, no," cried the Good Man. "Your life of idleness is wicked."

"Do all the people work in your country?" asked the savage.

"Yes."

"Work hard?"

"Um, er, most of them."

"And are all of those who work hard quite happy?"

"Er, no," replied the missionary hesitatingly.

"Why is that?"

"Well, you see, there is a great deal of poverty," the Good Man explained.

"What! among those who work hard?" asked the poor savage in surprise.

"Yes, it is indeed so," admitted the Good Man.

"Then I suppose those who do no work at all have an awful bad time?"

"Well, no. As a matter of fact they are so rich that they need not work."

The savage mused in silence for a time: "What do you mean by poverty?" he asked.

"Not having enough to eat, nor good houses to live in," the missionary explained.

"Why is that? Is there a scarcity of food in your land?"

"N—o," said the good man slowly; "there is plenty of food, but don't you understand, they are poor, and have little money; so, of course, cannot buy much food, nor afford nice houses."

"But I think you said they worked very hard," said the poor savage patiently.

"Yes, that is so."

"Why do they work so hard?"

"To get money to buy food," replied the missionary with a touch of impatience at the other's stupidity.

"Well, why don't they buy the food?" said the savage. "Do they like being hungry?"

"Of course not, but they don't earn enough."

"And yet they work as hard as they can, I suppose."

"Yes."

The savage pondered before he spoke again. "On this island," he said, "I do not have to work to any extent, and when I'm hungry I take my food from the trees, or the sea. By the way, what do you call your country?"

"Civilization," replied the Good Man, blushing slightly.

"I don't think it would be good for me if your customs were introduced here," said the poor savage, thoughtfully.

"You will pardon me, sir, if I say that I think your country is a fool of a place. Good afternoon. Mind the snake."

G. Elb, in Adelaide "Herald."

### PITTSBURGH MINERS STAY OUT.

Seranton, Pa., June 6.—No immediate settlement of the strike of the 12,000 mine workers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company in the Pittston and Dunmore districts, is in view, the expected "break down" of the non-union miners not having come to pass. There was a meeting to-day of their general committee with the officers of the United Mine Workers.

1900

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1910

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### HIGH MINDED DOCTORS.

Paris Medicos Would Aid Workmen in Accident Cases.

Paris, June 6.—There is a movement on the part of a number of medical practitioners in Paris to make common cause with the General Confederation of Labor, not so much because of their personal interests but because they consider that they are thus rendering a service to society.

In most of the differences regarding compensation to employees by employers for injuries received in the latter's service, physicians. It is asserted, who are affiliated with the privileged classes are called upon to testify regarding questions of decisive

importance. Physicians who desire to see justice done to the men of toil are putting the matter to them in words like these:

"You belong to the manual proletariat; we to the intellectual proletariat. You are victims in the courts of medical chicanery. We intend to give honest expert testimony in your favor whenever it is possible. We ask to be enrolled as your brothers in the Confederation of Labor."

It has been shown that nearly all the great insurance and industrial companies in France bind the physicians in their employ by the most explicit instruction always to estimate at a minimum the results of accidents that occur to workmen in the course of their labor.

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# THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY VERSUS THE SOCIALIST PARTY

CAREER OF THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS GRAPHICALLY CONTRASTED—ATTITUDES ON MATTERS OF PRINCIPLE PORTRAYED—S. L. P.'S MANLY COURSE, S. P.'S BID FOR FAVOR

BY HENRY KUHN.

Experience is said to be the best of teachers. But even its effectiveness is limited by the teachableness of the taught. Some will learn because they have the capacity and the desire; others will fail because they lack either or both. These observations may at present be applied, with peculiar fitness, to the Socialist Movement of America. For the benefit of the uninitiated it will be well to sketch, rapidly, the development and present status of that movement.

Up to the year 1897, the only Socialist political organization of standing was the Socialist Labor Party. Then arose, as a result of the lost Pullman strike, so-called, an organization known as the Debs Social Democracy which, at first, set up colonization as its aim and purpose. Composed of elements utterly unfamiliar with the fundamental teachings of scientific Socialism, it could only remotely be regarded as a rival of the Socialist Labor Party, and, had not other events transpired, it would, in all likelihood, soon have become submerged.

The Socialist Labor Party of that day was an organization as consistent as the collective understanding of its membership permitted. Disdaining to bow to popular fallacies, or to sacrifice present or ultimate working class interests for the sake of temporary and retile advantage, it had just weathered the Populist storm of the national campaign of 1896, had come out unscathed and was gaining in strength. Above all did it, at all times, clearly enunciate the need of the revolutionary union, the organization of the forces of the working class on the economic field for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system of production and ushering in the Socialist Republic. The Party held, correctly, that, without such organization of the MIGHT of the working class, its RIGHT, as voiced by the political class organization, would ever remain purely an aspiration. And the Party pointed out that what forms of economic organization existed, as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor, tended to buttress rather than threaten the capitalist class. In point of form the A. F. of L. dislocated the working class and lamed its power for action by a system of craft unionism that might have suited medieval conditions, but was utterly unsuited to modern capitalist development. In point of spirit, craft unionism sinned even more grievously. Instead of pointing out the natural antagonism of interests between the working class and the capitalist class, which grows inevitably out of the capitalist system, and thereby clarifying working class vision as to its real position in modern civilization, an antagonism that is, indeed, the only hope of that civilization, it set up the false—false, because contrary to all the facts—principle of the brotherhood of Capital and Labor, of a community of interests disturbed, only occasionally, by disagreements such as will happen amongst brothers. This vicious doctrine poisoned the Labor Movement at its well springs, made it the stamping ground of the Labor crook, the demagogue, and raised ignorance on a pedestal. Against this capitalist-bred and capitalist-nurtured doctrine the Socialist Labor Party had to take its stand, and it did so manfully, realizing that one cannot honestly pursue Socialist ideals and yet temporize with such a demoralizing conception of the Labor Movement. At its national convention of 1896, the Party endorsed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, an economic organization of Labor which, in harmony with the Socialist Labor Party, declared that the emancipation of the working class can only follow the downfall of the capitalist system of production and that the organization of the working class in a revolutionary union is indispensable to bring about that downfall, place the means of production into the hands of society, reorganized without class distinction, and thus usher in the Socialist Republic, preserve the civilization the human race has attained and make possible, by a complete and unretarded unfolding of human capabilities, its logical development.

This coming together of the Socialist forces of the country, on both the political and economic fields, coupled with the steady growth of so clear-cut, uncompromising and, for that reason, menacing movement, made the supporters, apologists and beneficiaries of capitalism sit up and take notice. Almost at once began to be felt machinations within the Socialist Labor Party aiming at the undoing of the momentous step taken. The party, although having, perhaps, grown more rapidly in numbers than

was warranted by the growth of sound information, defeated these machinations again and again. But in 1899 the forces of reaction, under the leadership of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, an alleged Socialist daily published in the German language, bolted and, in the course of time, merged with the Debs Social Democracy already mentioned, the two forming what is to-day known as the Socialist Party.

From now on, events are better understood by even the newcomer in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party, theoretically based, if not upon the spirit, at least upon the letter of the principles of International Socialism, but being practically nothing but a radical bourgeois reform movement, grew like a mushroom—for a time. Like the Populists of yore it went into the field of popular discontent and gathered a harvest—such as it was. It made "tolerance" its watchword, tolerance with everything, good, bad and indifferent. It dodged the cardinal tactical position of the Socialist Labor Party, namely, its attitude toward the revolutionary organization of labor on the economic field as being one with the revolutionary organization of labor on the political field, by a pretence of "neutrality" and thus sought to fracture working class unity nationally. And it sought to fracture working class unity internationally when, catering to the reactionary craft union spirit for the sake of the support it hoped to draw from that quarter, it took a stand against immigration of what it was pleased to call "backward races" and, worse yet, endeavored but failed to commit the International Socialist Movement to so preposterous a position at the International Socialist Congress of Amsterdam and, again, at the subsequent Congress of Stuttgart.

By taking the position of "politics only," it sought to place the political activity of the working class OUTSIDE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT; by taking the position of anti "backward races" immigration, it sought to RETARD THE LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM IN AMERICA, which is precisely what the craft unionist "brother" of capital has vaguely in mind, to say nothing of the disintegrating influence such an attitude was bound to have upon the many nationalities that constitute the American working class.

Hand in hand with this running away from fundamentals, came all the other minor phenomena typical of such conglomerations, the running of Socialist Party candidates simultaneously on "Socialist" and capitalist tickets at sundry times and places, the catering to middle class interests and notions in the shape of municipal "Socialism" that was to reduce taxation, and so forth ad infinitum. For all that, or because thereof, the Socialist Party grew and grew in membership and in vote. It swelled up mightily, in more senses than one, until, in 1908, this mushroom growth seemed to receive its check. Its vote fell off in all industrial centers and this decline would have been more marked had not a freak vote cast for it in Oklahoma seemingly made up the loss elsewhere. But the following year, in 1909, the slump came everywhere, with no Oklahoma in sight to cover up the loss. Since then it has become an occupation of considerable interest to watch what is going on in the Socialist Party.

The New York wing of the S. P. press, in utter consternation over the crushing defeat, lost its head completely, vainly tried to withhold from the membership the national extent and import of the disaster by dwelling only upon the local loss of votes and by ascribing it solely to local causes, hysterically yelled "Don't weep! Don't weep!" and, instead of examining the cause of the slump in the light of Socialist science, advocated that henceforth Hearst be out-Hearsted by making such issues as "Cheap gas," "cheap food," "cheap rent," etc., the aim and purpose of the S. P. Having failed to get "next" to the pure and simple craft unionists by getting down to the level of their errors, superstitions and ignorance, they now wanted to get "next" to the masses of "ultimate consumers" by getting down to their level. On a scope more national a bitter fight was later on started in the S. P. when A. M. Simons, of Chicago, a member of its National Executive Committee, after a visit to the last A. F. of L. convention at Toronto, wrote a letter to Mr. W. English Walling, of New York, detailing his experience at Toronto where he had found that, among the delegates to that convention, the S. P. had become "a hissing and byword" and setting forth that a "Labor Party" must be organized. Since the publica-

tion of that letter the S. P. has been torn up over the controversy as to what shall be its attitude towards that, as yet, prospective Labor Party, all its leading lights taking sides on this or the other side of the question, from which it must be inferred that "neutrality" is not as easy a policy as it may have looked; also that it leads precisely to what the S. L. P. said it would lead—to a line-up with the anti-Socialist craft unionism of the land, with the National Civic Federation, and, indeed, with the capitalist class itself, the "brother" of Labor.

Since the awful setback at the elections of 1909, the drooping spirit of the S. P. has been somewhat revived by the election in the spring of 1910 of the city ticket of the so-called Social Democratic Party in Milwaukee, Wis. This Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin is an organization closely akin to the Socialist Party and it maintains a national organic connection with the latter. Where the S. P. is "broad," the S. D. P. is broader; where the S. P. is "tolerant," the S. D. P. is more tolerant, tolerant of course towards such tendencies and influences that go to blur the lines of the class struggle between capitalist and worker, lull Labor into fancied security and render more arduous the task of conveying to the working class mind a correct conception of the structure of capitalist society, of the forces at work within that structure and of the interests and motives that govern the action of those forces.

The working class of America cannot hope to benefit, in its struggle with capitalism, by the "Milwaukee victory." The very character of the organization that has gained that victory precludes that. Nor can the waning political forces of the S. P. be shored up, permanently, by that event. The S. P., built as it has been, is doomed to go down, eventually, before the clearer and more consistently revolutionary organization our economic development is bound to bring to the front sooner or later, unless it were possible for the S. P. to purge itself of its time-serving components, alter its course and lead the way where it must be led—to the Socialist Republic as the end and to the Socialist Union as the means to attain that end. Will the S. P. be able and willing to do this? If it will, it would be the first time in the history of the human race that an organization, having gone wrong deliberately and with eyes open, should after perverse persistence in its wrongful course, find within itself the will and the power to right itself. It would be a miracle, and miracles are at a discount these days.

At this time we see the entire country in the throes of indignant excitement over the ever rising cost of living. Food boycotts have been inaugurated on a national scale and have collapsed, the pure and simple craft-unionist often taking the initiative, ably seconded by the capitalist press, the former hoping to force, by means of the boycott, a lowering of prices; the latter expecting that, by virtue of the abstention practised the working class would accustom itself, gradually, to a lower standard of living and that it might be possible to dim its perception of the only remedy—a rise of wages. Both ignore the fact—prompted by sheer ignorance in the first instance, and by ignorance and design in the second—that the rise of the cost of living is a world-wide phenomenon and, this being so, must have a world-wide cause. There may be, and no doubt there is, an aggravation of the situation ascribable to capitalist machinations and jug-

gling, but the general steady rise of prices all over the world is due to causes that demonstrate once more the soundness of Socialist economics.

Briefly, these causes are: The exchange value of all commodities being determined by the amount of socially necessary labor embodied in them, the greater ease and amplitude with which gold is now produced has steadily lowered its exchange value. Our monetary system, as indeed that of every industrial country, being based upon gold, it follows that the exchange value of our money has declined and, having declined in a greater measure than the exchange value of most other commodities, the difference finds expression in the higher prices that must be paid for these. In other words, our money having been cheapened, we need more of it to exchange it for butter, eggs, meat, etc., etc., the exchange value of which has not declined. The relations of price and value adjust themselves quickly and automatically in the world's market in regard to all inanimate commodities. Not so quickly with the commodity labor power, that possession of a living, breathing and, supposedly, thinking wage-earner. Eggs can not be bamboozled, but they can be put in cold storage; a workingman can be and is bamboozled, but he can not be put in cold storage. He must sell his labor or must die. Beef can likewise be put in cold storage but it can not be hoodwinked and started on a starvation boycott; the latter can, however, be done with the bulk of the nation, the working class—and it is done.

Since the advent of this abstention craze we have kept close tab on the New York wing of the S. P. press to see how it would deal with the situation; whether it would ram in this important point or whether it would, as it always did, adapt its course to every popular fallacy in its desire to be "broad" and "sympathetic." That press did muffle the point, substantially so. While, indeed, it did oppose the starvation feature of the craze and urged increased wages as the remedy against high prices, it failed utterly to analyse the cause from the standpoint of Socialist economic science, preferring to take the "easier path." But it may be confidently predicted that, during the congressional election of this year (1910), the questions that now agitate the masses will take shape as political issues, and an ideal stamping-ground will be provided for the ranter, the demagogue, the all-around ignoramus. There will be a veritable down-pour of sops. The outlook bodes ill for the S. P. vote. And it also bodes ill for the working class, albeit in an entirely different sense. Even if it were possible to do away entirely with the cornering of markets, prices will continue to rise so long as the cause herein pointed out continues to exist. The inevitable result will be a lowering of the standard of living of the working class which can be offset only if the working class bends all its efforts in the direction of a general rise of wages; in other words, the exchange value of its labor power must be forced upward, by united action, in the same measure as the exchange value of gold-based money declines. The prospects of the American working class to accomplish this without endless suffering, if at all, are slim indeed. Practically unorganized and, by what organization, so-called, really exists, not helped but hindered, because torn into disjointed crafts; utterly ignorant of the true cause of their condition, because purposely misinformed; made to see things, through capitalist spectacles by their own leaders—all this contributes to assign to American Labor the pitiful role of a blinded giant, who, periodically striking out in spasmodic fits of fury, more often injures himself than his tormentor, the capitalist class. For so grievous a state of affairs the S. P. will be made to assume its full share of responsibility when history will sit in judgment upon its sins of commission and omission. It had eyes to see and saw not, ears to hear and heard not; it had experience to learn from and it learned not.

As a consequence of the awful drubbing the S. P. had received at the polls last year (in 1909), a special local convention was called by that party in New York City to fix up its broken fences. Before the convention met it was admonished by the local S. P. press to do naught but attend to the repairing of the fences, to confine itself to the routine of forms of organization and never let a breath of principle or tactics disturb the minds of the delegates and the wires of the machine. The convention tamely abided, and carpenter work is all it has done. Experience has taught the S. P. nothing. It cannot, because

## WOMAN'S PLACE

Is Beside Man in the Work of S. L. P. Propaganda.

It is unfortunately too true that many men—even comrades—do not take the trouble to read and talk over with their women-folk the principles of Socialism and what it means to the working class. Woman must certainly take a share of the work of emancipation, because woman to-day has her full share of the poverty, misery, and degradation that the working class is subject to by the ruling class owning the means and tools of production.

Therefore woman must educate herself by reading and studying all the literature published by the Socialist Labor Party—the S. L. P. of America having the largest stock that I am aware of—as a beginning "Woman and Her Emancipation," by John H. Hall, "Woman and the Socialist Movement," by Olive M. Johnson, and "What Means This Strike?" by Daniel De Leon, are good. There are many others too numerous to mention here; but those referred to are easily read and understood, give a comprehensive definition of what Socialism means to woman and to the working class in general, and are so modest in price as to be within the reach of even the poorest purse.

Then there is "The People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, which is as necessary as a mental food, as our daily bread and butter, and which ought to be in every working class home throughout the length and breadth of the land. Once thoroughly grounded in the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and armed with those intellectual weapons, the average man or woman is quite able to repulse any attack made by capitalist jackies and labor fakirs and make them feel nonplussed when confronted with the logic of Socialism.

In Australia where the universal franchise prevails it is absolutely essential that the Socialist woman shall do her duty to her principles and her party by voting for the standard bearers of the Socialist Labor Party, and it is very necessary to continue to educate ourselves and our children towards that aim which must ever be before the class-conscious proletariat, the emancipation of our class. It is for that end that every workingman and woman must join hands the world over and strive to learn, study, and use every moment that can be spared for the work of educating and organizing the working class towards their emancipation from wage slavery and all its attending evils.

What a noble heritage to leave behind to our comrades and children the best efforts of our little lives.

Some men in the Socialist movement are guilty of neglect in failing to inform their women-folk of events in the movement, thinking such too much bother as long as they—the men—know, showing plainly that those who talk about "working class prejudice that we have to contend with" are not themselves free from blame, but, like a traveler gazing at the horizon of his journey, fails to see the near-at-hand snag over which he stumbles.

There are also those who seem to think that by becoming a member of the Party and attending business meetings regularly they have fulfilled their mission as regards the emancipation of their class, forgetting that such herculean work as educating and organizing the workers requires continual financial aid as well as moral support.

The writer's conception of the duties of comrades is to give to the Party all the mental, moral, and financial aid that

is absolutely possible for them to do; as the Socialist movement is to them the one aim and object in life, and the greater their faith in it and the greater the sacrifice made by the comrades means that the work accomplished to-day and every day of our lives will bring nearer the Day of Emancipation and the dawn of the Socialist Republic.

All honor to those comrades who have stood loyal to their principles in fair weather and in storm, those who have given all that they could from their scanty store, which under the capitalist system, is little else than an empty cupboard and an almost empty pocket. But the true comrades never fail and are ever ready to help in the good work, and armed with the literature of the Party, are always in the field fighting the battle of the working class.—J. M., in Sydney People.

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In 1892 ..... 21,157  
In 1896 ..... 35,561  
In 1900 ..... 44,191  
In 1904 ..... 34,172  
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SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1910.

The only people who advocate violence  
and injustice among us are the  
sentimental people.

—BERNARD SHAW.

## PABLO IGLESIAS ELECTED.

Yesterday's Madrid despatches, to the  
effect that the Cabinet which overthrew  
the clerical-monarchist assassin of Fran-  
cisco Ferrer, Premier Maura, is putting  
on the screws to enforce compliance with  
the laws affecting religious congrega-  
tions, and that the congregations that  
fail to obey will be dealt with as illegal,  
—these despatches add point to, and to  
them is added point by the gladsome  
tidings brought in by the Madrid "El  
Socialista" of the sweeping victory won  
by the Socialist-Republican coalition  
ticket in Madrid, resulting in the elec-  
tion of Pablo Iglesias, the Editor of  
"El Socialista," to the Congress of Spain.  
To these despatches, together with the  
facts and figures now presented by "El  
Socialista," there is furthermore added  
no slight matter for increased rejoicing  
by the howl of rage that goes up from  
the Havana Anarchist sheet "Tierra!"  
(Earth!) at the election of Iglesias—the  
"Pope," as that paper calls Iglesias of  
"Spanish authoritarian Socialism," and  
whom it denounces with Anarchistic ir-  
rationality as a "police spy," and "more  
than anyone else, a supporter of the  
King, the Bank, and the Church."

Social Science, the same as its parallel  
Natural Science, bothers little about the  
Why of a law. It centers its efforts in  
the ascertaining of the law. Whatever  
the reason thereof, the ascertained law  
of social evolution is that the republican  
form of Government is a necessary link  
in the chain of evolution from the  
clerico-monarchism of feudalism to So-  
cialism. There may be, frequently there  
are sub-links to be traversed, such, for  
instance, as the constitutional monarchy  
in various degrees of clipped powers.  
Essentially, the republican form of po-  
litical rule must be reached: it reflects,  
in the ascending stages of their develop-  
ment, the ripening economic, that is, ma-  
terial possibilities for the total wiping  
out of economic classes: it simultaneously,  
by casting off the mysticisms of clerical-  
ism and of the divine source of head-  
ship, teaches, drills and habituates the  
mind to the fact that Power comes from  
below, not from above. The clerico-mon-  
archy is a bar, the bourgeois republic is  
a gate to Progress.

Not very unlike Russia to-day, at the  
other extreme of Europe, in Spain, the  
path of Progress is blocked by what may  
substantially be termed clerico-monarch-  
ism. The recent governmental barbarities,  
centering in the assassination of Fer-  
rer, typify the situation. Against that  
barrier the up-springing progressive  
elements of Spain have been long vainly  
beating their heads. The republican at-  
tempt, made in 1873, was shortlived. A  
spark of the Socialist Movement in cen-  
tral Europe kindled, in the meantime,  
into life a Socialist organization in the  
land. If the barrier of the clerico-mon-  
archy was too high to scale and too  
thick to pierce through even by radical  
bourgeoisism, it was obviously impreg-  
nable to Socialism. Useful though the  
Spanish Socialist movement was in the  
way of general progressive propaganda,  
and even in the way of a drill adminis-  
tered to the intellect of the proletariat,  
the immediately practical effect was to  
keep divided the progressive forces,  
whose common needs demanded the over-  
throw of the clerico-monarchy. Last  
year's governmental atrocities planted  
forcibly, clearly, violently, glaringly the  
problem before the several elements  
whose path the clerico-monarchy blocked.  
The problem, thus presented, the result  
was the coalition of all the forces that  
demanded the Republic—Socialists and  
bourgeois—with one common program:  
"Down with the Monarchy!"

No sooner was the coalition effected

when the allied forces discovered that  
they had actually been growing more  
rapidly than they had imagined. The  
prospect of an assured step forward, pos-  
sibly even immediate victory, cemented  
the pact. Coalition tickets were set up  
in all the industrial centers. Election  
day came. The coalition poll, though  
not yet given for the whole country, was  
heavy in Barcelona, Valencia, Malaga,  
Bilbao and all other approximately indus-  
trial centers—and, in Madrid, it swept  
the stakes. All the six coalition  
candidates, Iglesias among them, were  
elected by a vote ranging from 40,000  
to 42,000, while the clerico-monarchist  
candidates were snowed under by ma-  
jorities ranging from 9,000 to 10,000.  
Typical of the event the demonstrators  
on the night of the election paraded the  
streets of Madrid singing the "Marseil-  
laise," the song to the tune of which the  
clerico-monarchy of neighboring France  
was torn down, and also singing the  
more recent "Internationale," at once the  
death dirge of the bourgeois republic and  
pean of Socialism—songs the notes of  
which must have fallen heavily upon the  
ears of the clerico-monarchists shivering  
behind their closed lattices.

With the echoes of the songs, that  
celebrated this great historic event for  
Spain and the cause of man's emancipa-  
tion, still reverberating on the air, the  
Havana Anarchist sheet, quoted from in  
the opening paragraph of this article,  
contributes, unintentionally, of course, a  
timely and glowing tribute to the lofti-  
ness and soundness of Socialism, and to  
the worthiness of Iglesias, while it, of  
course, also unintentionally, but pur-  
sued by the fatality of its "Cause,"  
makes a timely exhibition of the lip-wis-  
dom of Anarchy. It sets forth that, in a  
letter dated last August 17 to his friend  
R. Clerbaut of the "Peuple," the official  
organ of the Belgian Socialist party,  
Pablo Iglesias said: "With regard to  
the burning down of convents you were  
right in your suppositions. The Social-  
ists took no manner of hand. Had they  
found themselves in condition to act, our  
comrades would have undertaken acts of  
greater importance and of greater ad-  
vantage to our cause"; and the sheet  
comments upon this passage as follows:  
"Whence the conclusion that the Span-  
ish Socialists did nothing because of  
their not being in condition to act."

Here is Anarchy well contrasted with  
Socialism. Socialism's conception of  
class-expropriation, has no place for  
arson, any more than for murder, burg-  
lary, or petty theft; and soundly does  
Iglesias put it that, had the Spanish  
Socialists been in condition to act, their  
activity would have been expended upon  
more worthy objects. Of such a posture  
the crippled mind of Anarchy has no con-  
ception. It does not know, it never  
learned that, as the bomb which blows  
up one Czar only crowns his successor,  
the fogot which burns down one convent  
only raises a new one. Anger, hatred,  
rage—in short, the feelings that breed ir-  
rational and barren acts are the animat-  
ing breath of Anarchy.

The invectives from Anarchist sources  
merge into the wrathful splutterings of  
the clerico-monarchists; the two together  
constitute a fit orchestral setting to the  
whizz of the first telling shot fired by the  
progressive elements of Spain into the  
fortifications of the clerico-monarchy—  
a shot all the weightier coming from  
Madrid itself, and given added efficacy  
by the election of Pablo Iglesias.

## MILKSOPS, OR MEN.

Being told that the planks of his  
Social Democratic party are all re-  
form planks, and that the old parties  
will steal them from him, Victor L.  
Berger is reported to have answered:  
"Let them steal them; we shall manu-  
facture new planks faster than they  
can steal them."

There is some truth in this answer;  
also solid error: besides that, con-  
siderable misprision of Plutocratic in-  
terests.

The truth in Mr. Berger's answer  
lies in the fact that Reform is in-  
finite, in distinction to Revolution  
which is finite. There is no end to  
measures for the padding of the yoke  
of slavery. Clean streets, hygienic  
tenements, seats in cars, free music in  
parks—the list of these is endless. No  
doubt such paddings to the yoke of  
wage-slavery could be prolonged in-  
definitely, at least theoretically in-  
definitely. But does it follow that the  
paddings will bring Socialism one inch  
nearer? By no means.

The same "humanity" that taught  
our ancestral savages that it was less  
profitable to slaughter their conquered  
foes, eat a goodly number of them,  
and leave the rest to rot, than it was  
for themselves to let up on work, and  
turn their captives into slaves to do  
the toiling; the identical "humanity"  
that has taught our nearer predeces-  
sors that kind treatment to animals  
paid, and that blossomed into institu-  
tions for the prevention of cruelty to  
animals; the identical "light" that only  
yesterday fell upon the mind's eye of  
the Kaiser when he turned over a new

leaf in the matter of open air meet-  
ings, called off his police, and allowed  
the masses to give vent to the pent  
up steam of their resentment;—that  
identical "humanity" will teach and  
the identical "light" will enlighten the  
minds of the employing class to the  
effect that a well-fed, and well-  
housed, and musically-entertained  
wage slave yields more wool than the  
underfed, badly-housed and unenter-  
tained ones. The lesson once taught,  
the light once seen, the tables will  
instantly be turned upon the Socialist  
manufacturer of Reform planks. From  
being the manufacturers, and the em-  
ployers' parties the "ultimate consum-  
ers" of these planks, the employers'  
parties will become the manufactur-  
ers, outstrip the Socialist Reformer,  
and turn the latter into the "ultimate  
consumer" of the output. It is in the  
cards that the day is bound to come  
when what Mr. Berger now says of  
his party, the employers will con-  
fidently say of their own: "We shall  
manufacture new planks faster than  
the S. D. P. can steal them." When  
that day comes, the Berbers will find  
themselves in the plight of the de-  
serted Calus Gracchus. A following  
trained at the milk-bottle of reform  
is the shiftest of popular sandbanks.

There is but one plank for the So-  
cialist to manufacture that the cap-  
italist could no more steal than a  
mouse can steal a cat—except she be  
of gingerbread with rosin eyes—the  
Abolition of Wage Slavery. There is  
but one plank that trains men and not  
milksoops—the Unconditional Surren-  
der of the Capitalist Class.

## POOR GOMPERS!

In the "American Federationist" for  
this month Mr. Samuel Gompers makes,  
in one article, four times mention of  
the Marxian law of "Surplus Value," all  
four times disparagingly, calling the  
theory one time "a notion"; another  
time speaking of it as a machinery  
thrown out of "working order"; and gen-  
erally pronouncing it an error.

Nor does the article justify the sus-  
picion that its writer simply slings  
around words, the sense of which he has  
no inkling of, when he uses the term  
"Surplus Value." Of course, as usually,  
happens with these anti-Marxians, the  
writer of the article never read Marx,  
knows him only at second-hand, and  
proves the fact by quoting, instead of  
Marx himself, Kirkup's rendition of the  
Marxian law. The rendition, however,  
as quoted, though far from complete,  
gives pretty correctly a general idea of  
the trend of the law: "after the laborer  
has been paid the wage necessary for the  
subsistence of himself and family the  
surplus of his labor is appropriated by  
the capitalist who exploits it." Kirkup  
puts it that way, and Gompers says:  
"Fudge!"

The Marxian law of Surplus Value  
flows from the commodity, or merchan-  
dise, status of labor-power in the cap-  
italist world. As the merchandise cattle  
on the hoof has two values—the special  
"use-value" of being a meat-food, etc.,  
and the "exchange-value" of being the  
depository of the socially necessary  
labor-power to produce it, whereby  
the amount is determinable of other use-  
values for which it is exchangeable—so  
the merchandise labor-power. It has its  
"exchange-value" and it has its special  
"use-value." The use-value of the mer-  
chandise labor-power is the quality of  
producing a larger quantity of wealth,  
or values, than its own exchange-value  
amounts to. The excess of the values  
produced, over and above the ex-  
change-value of the labor-power which  
produced the excess, is Surplus  
Value. Under capitalism, this surplus is  
appropriated by the capitalist who  
bought the merchandise labor-power,  
upon the identical principle that every  
purchaser appropriates the quality, or  
"use-value," of whatever article he buys.  
Accordingly, the Marxian law of Surplus  
Value comes down to this:—The eman-  
cipation of the working class requires the  
abolition of the social system under  
which Labor is a merchandise, and re-  
quires the establishment of a social  
system under which, having pulled itself  
out of the company and category of mer-  
chandise, Labor will be able itself to  
enjoy the surplus yield of its mental and  
physical efforts.

This is the theory that Gompers says  
is false. If the theory is false, then,  
when the workers (in the favorite lan-  
guage of Gompers himself) demand  
"more, and more, and more" of the  
fruits of their toil, they are burglarious  
thieves; and Gompers himself is an abet-  
tor of burglarious theft.

Did we say Gompers says the theory  
is false? The statement is not quite ac-  
curate. Gompers, though the article  
bears his name, never wrote it. Editor  
Gompers has become a hen under which  
all sorts of eggs are shoved, by lay and  
clerical birds, who clap his name to the  
same. A crow shoved this particular egg  
under sitting-hen Gompers—and when

that egg is hatched Gompers will have to  
eat crow.

Which is why we say—Poor Gompers!

## "EL PROLETARIO."

El Paso, Tex., members of the Social-  
ist Labor Party are gathering the neces-  
sary funds to set up an S. L. P. paper in  
the Spanish language, the name of which  
is to be "El Proletario" (The Prole-  
tarian). The first advance and salutary  
pages have already been struck off;  
the expectation is to have the paper be-  
come a weekly on solid basis.

The endeavor is one deserving loud ap-  
plause—and something more than ap-  
plause, support.

Whatever the reason—whether be-  
cause of the country's recent close con-  
nection with Cuba and Porto Rico; or  
because of our Panama Canal venture;  
or perhaps of the virtual annexation of  
the Republic of Costa Rica by the Fruit  
Trust, and the conversion of the same  
into a plantation for the Trust's mag-  
nates; or because of the more recent  
ominous performances of our Govern-  
ment in other Central American Repub-  
lies; or perhaps because of our Philippine  
domains; or perhaps because of the "flow  
of American capital" into Mexico;—  
whatever the reason, the Spanish lan-  
guage is looming up big in the land.  
Again, whatever the reason, the growing  
prominence of the Spanish language in  
the land has been accompanied with a  
mushroom crop of Spanish Anarchist  
sheets, East, South and West.

As recently expressed in these col-  
umns, the difference between Non-Latin  
and Latin Anarchist reasoning is that,  
while both are alike in incoherence, the  
former sounds like a shaken keg with loose  
nails, the latter sounds like a shaken  
keg with loose peas. The beautiful reso-  
nance of the Spanish language is the  
very source of danger to the writer in  
Spanish. The writer in Spanish, unless  
well ballasted with facts and drilled in  
reasoning, is prone to yield to sound.  
Hence, on the one hand, the marvelous  
power of good Spanish and its relatively  
small quantity; and, on the other hand,  
the plentifulness of trash in Spanish.

Whether it be that the getters-up of the  
Spanish Anarchist sheets start as full  
fledged Anarchists, or whether they sim-  
ply start with insufficient "cargo," and,  
yielding to the allurements of Spanish  
resonance, degenerate into Anarchist  
puffers of rodomontades, we know not.  
That as it may, fact is the Spanish  
Anarchist sheets are a positive menace  
to the mental discipline of the Spanish  
speaking proletariat whom American  
capitalism is suctioning into the vortex  
of the class struggle.

Capitalist papers, notably in this coun-  
try the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung," have  
recommended that "the State cultivate  
and rear Anarchists in the principal  
nests of Socialism" as a sure means of  
effectively destroying the Socialists. The  
recipe is correct in the sense that the  
surest means to destroy human life  
would be to cultivate and rear cholera,  
yellow fever and other such death  
spreading microbes. Fortunately for the  
human race, man's intelligence can turn  
on the pestilential microbes and destroy  
them. Likewise with the microbe of  
Anarchy: its toxine can not survive the  
anti-toxine of Socialist Labor Party  
sense.

There is work for "El Proletario"—the  
lofty double work of drilling the Spanish  
speaking wage slaves of America into  
intelligent and worthy divisions of the  
intelligent and worthy Army that alone  
is to dethrone capitalism; and the work  
of rendering these Spanish speaking  
wage slaves immune to the tangle-foot  
of Anarchy, and redeeming those who al-  
ready may have succumbed to the afflic-  
tion.

## CLERICAL BOURBOINISM.

One should think that Massachu-  
setts would be, of all States, and Bos-  
ton, of all cities, the last ones in which  
the gentlemen of the Roman Catholic  
political machine of this country would  
seek to attack Socialism on the stupid  
charge of its "menacing the ties of  
matrimony." One should think that  
whatever State and city these gentle-  
men would choose in which to air their  
spavined one-legged hobby about "So-  
cialism's smashing the home," Massa-  
chusetts and Boston would be the par-  
ticular State and city they would be  
silent in on that subject, seeing the  
charge is nowhere such a fresh boom-  
erang as in that particular State and  
city.

It was in the city of New Bedford,  
located in the State of Massachusetts,  
that only a year ago Father Travassos,  
a Roman Catholic prelate, was mulcted  
in damages, in a suit by an aggrieved  
husband, Anuncio by name, whose  
home the Father had attempted to  
smash, and succeeded for a while to  
disrupt, by falsely stating to a peni-  
tent in the confessional, the wife of  
the husband aforementioned, that she,  
having been married by the civil law  
only and not by the church, lived in  
concubinage, and that her husband

could go to any other city and be mar-  
ried again. The distracted woman,  
believing the priest to be truthful,  
and, of course, a "bulwark of the sanc-  
tity of the marriage tie," deserted her  
husband, but later, discovering that  
she had been imposed upon, returned  
to her husband and explained to him  
her conduct, whereupon he brought  
the action for damages, and won, the  
wife's testimony concerning what the  
priest had told her in the confessional  
being correctly admitted by the Court.

Nor is this all. It was in the city  
of Boston that the superiors of the  
said Father Travassos, instead of re-  
pudiating the prelate's blow at the  
sanctity of the home, approved of the  
same, and, seeking to prevent, not a  
recurrence of the misdeed, but its be-  
ing punished, strove this very year  
to secure the passage of a law where-  
by a penitent would not be allowed to  
testify in court as to anything that  
the priest might tell him, or her; in  
other words, while all other people  
living in the State were held respon-  
sible for their criminal acts, the priest  
was to be raised above the law, and  
kept exempt, whatever iniquity he  
might suggest to his penitent. The  
proposed law was called the Con-  
fessional Law; and it was defeated,  
and, by its defeat, checked Father  
Travassosism.

With two such recent and palpitat-  
ing instances—first, of the fact that  
the Roman Catholic machine is a po-  
litical organization operating in the  
ambush of religion to upset the laws  
of the land; and, second, of the fact  
that it was caught red-handed in the  
attempt to smash a happy home—  
despite two such fresh instances, a  
number of Roman Catholic prelates  
foregathered in Boston on the first  
of this month, and, led by Mgr.  
Splaine, had the impudence to refer  
to Socialism as "a force that is work-  
ing for the destruction of the family."

Bourboinism never learns. Whatever  
it be that dense dullness manifests it-  
self in, 'tis not bravery.

## THE MODERN CONQUEROR.

In the days of old when knights were  
bold and men were tried and true, 'twas  
an easy thing for a feudal king to swipe  
a province or two. With fire and sword  
this feudal lord would start in the morn-  
ing light, and plunder and pillage a city  
or village, and get back home before  
night. For the pleasure of hearing the  
populace cheering, with his fleet he'd  
man the sea, and land with his host  
on a foreign coast and establish his sov-  
ereignty. My lord thought it witty to  
conquer a city and wipe it off the map;  
in a single day he'd move it away, leav-  
ing a yawning gap. 'Twas a saying  
trite that "Might makes right" in the  
days of long ago, and the feudal lord  
with the largest horde was the one who  
got the dough. A nerry one like Na-  
poleon had the whole world on the jump,  
but he got to gay and there came a day  
when he didn't have a trump.

If we look back on the beaten track  
and read the record through, these war-  
riors bold in the days of old each met  
their Waterloo; these men who won  
fame, at some stage of the game ran  
up against the real thing; through some  
blundering yap they were caught in a  
trap and knocked clear out of the ring.

In these latter days men have other  
ways of doing the same old tricks; in-  
stead of a sword and a feudal horde,  
it's brains and "good politics." In the  
days of old when knights were bold the  
sword was the ruler's arm. In political  
life an insurgent knife now works far  
greater charm. A smooth politician  
whose growing ambition aspires to emi-  
nence high, gives ward-healers money,  
others hot air and honey—and lands  
the plum high and dry. With smiling  
face and debonnaire grace instead of an  
armored host, he makes out a slate that  
captures a State, or a nation from coast-  
to-coast.

While we haven't the horde and the  
feudal lord to ring in the Waterloo game,  
still, in modern life a political knife puts  
'em down and out just the same.

—F. H. Barrow, in "The Public."

INQUIRE FOR OUTRAGES TO RU-  
SIAN LABORERS.

Honolulu, June 1.—R. W. Breckons,  
United States attorney, has been in-  
structed from Washington to make an in-  
vestigation of complaints by Russians,  
imported from Siberia to work on the  
sugar plantations, that they had been  
lured to the islands by false representa-  
tions, and since their arrival had been  
maltreated by the police because they  
refused to work.

The Federal grand jury recently made  
an investigation of the charges of ill-  
treatment made by the immigrants and  
decided that there was no truth in the  
complaints. Three of the leaders of the  
Russians who counselled their followers  
not to work are serving sentences for  
vagrancy.

When you have read this paper, pass  
it on to a friend.

SALVE, ROOSEVELT, CANDI-  
DATE

From Porto Maurizio the despatch  
came at the time that Roosevelt is to be  
a Presidential candidate in 1912; subse-  
quent events tend to confirm the Porto  
Maurizio despatch.

Very likely; and proper, too.  
Socialism roughly divides the classes  
into three—the capitalist: he who holds  
sufficient property to defy competition;  
the middle class: he whose holdings are  
so small that they are ground down in  
the competitive strife; the proletariat:  
he whose only holdings consist in his la-  
bor-power, in other words, his own hide,  
which he is forced to take to market for  
"a tanning," as Marx puts it.

Of course, the line of demarcation be-  
tween these classes is not, can not be,  
hard and fast. The one shades imper-  
ceptibly into the other next to it. All  
this notwithstanding, there are pretty  
clearly marked subdivisions within these  
classes, especially the highest and the  
lowest—subdivisions, that, at times, re-  
quire special consideration. It is so  
with regard to the subdivisions of the  
capitalist class, without which distinc-  
tion Roosevelt, rather than Rooseveltism,  
may fail to be understood.

The Capitalist Class, as a whole, is to-  
day traversing a period much like that  
which the feudal class traversed in Eng-  
land at the time of the War of the Roses,  
or, in France, at the time of the conflict  
between the Burgundians and the Ar-  
magnacs. The feature of the conflict in  
both instances was the desperate effort,  
on the part of the Barons, that is, of the  
powerful feudality below the Crown, to  
assert themselves against the upper feuda-  
lity vested in the Crown itself. In two  
such camps is the modern capitalist class  
of America now divided—the Plutocracy,  
on the one side, corresponding  
to the Crown, and on the other,  
powerful capitalist forces corre-  
sponding to the Baronial feuda-  
lity. In order to facilitate the under-  
standing of the picture, and summarize  
the situation, the "Stalwarts" are the  
retainers, with Aldrich and Cannon as  
the chieftains, of the Crown, or modern  
Plutocratic Interests; the "Insurgents"  
are the men-at-arms, with Theodore  
Roosevelt as the Warwick, or Burgundy,  
of the modern Baronial Capitalism.

As in the instance of the feud of the  
Roses and of the Burgundians and Ar-  
magnacs, the Crown Feudality ultimate-  
ly prevailed—in England, by setting up  
the "New Monarchy" that started with  
Edward IV; in France, by setting up the  
"New Monarchy" that started with Louis  
XI;—so with us ultimate triumph is  
bound to remain with the Plutocracy.  
In the meantime and until then, just as  
in France and England, the fortunes of  
the battle royal in America may be ex-  
pected to swing hither and thither; and,  
so long as undecided,—just as in Eng-  
land and France the center of the stage  
was then held by some portentous figure  
in the Baronial camp that eclipsed the  
Crown: Burgundy in France, Warwick  
in England—so may a corresponding fig-  
ure in the camp of Baronial Capitalism,  
adapted and modified to our own days,  
be looked for here to hold the centre of  
the stage to the eclipsing, until the final  
triumph of Plutocracy. Such a figure is  
Theodore Roosevelt.

From the time Roosevelt rose above  
the horizon, as Police Commissioner in  
this city, the man betrayed the physi-  
cal, mental and moral features which  
have since developed into fullness in the  
course of his career as Rough Rider, San  
Juan Hill braggart, Governor of this  
State, Vice-President and finally Presi-  
dent. These features are marked by an  
internal contradiction—refined spurts and  
coarse habits; mental flashes and brutish  
practices. Roosevelt is a social mongrel  
—hind quarters, so to speak, beast; fore  
quarters, so to speak, domestic animal;  
neither all Galba or Domitian, nor all  
Theodosius or Constantine. And that is  
just the man to typify the baronial in-  
terests of to-day, or Insurgentism.

What may be called the modern Ba-  
ronial Capitalist is a mongrel. Although  
like the petty bourgeois, he wants cap-  
italism but objects to be pricked by its  
thorns, wide and deep is the chasm that  
separates him from the petty bourgeois,  
or Middle Class, generally. The class of  
the petty bourgeois is a stunted, unde-  
veloped class. The Baronial Capitalist  
has developed beyond the petty bourgeois  
stage: he has capacities for Crown-  
Capitalism: might grow into fitness to  
fill the throne himself. But so fully de-  
veloped is Crown Capitalism by this time  
that it blocks the Baronial Capitalist's  
path, and would even subjugate him.  
Hence the abnormality of Insurgentism:  
hence its mongrel posture: hence also  
its Idol.

Insurgentism reflects Roosevelt as its  
incarnation: Roosevelt typifies Insur-  
gentism. Well may Insurgentism hail  
him its candidate.

Until the workers know Socialism  
they are the hopeless victims of Cap-  
italism. Spread the light!



UNCLE SAM AND  
BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—You So-  
cialists are all hypocrites. You talk  
peace and you advocate force!

UNCLE SAM—Advocate force?

B. J.—Yes; you say that if the cap-  
italists dispute the Socialist vote which  
establishes the Co-operative Com-  
monwealth and raise an army to de-  
fend their property, you will meet that  
army with force.

U. S.—Why, certainly, we will.

B. J.—And that's wrong, I say.

U. S.—Hold your horses a bit. Did  
Lincoln want war or peace?

B. J.—He wanted peace.

U. S.—Was it then hypocritical on  
Lincoln's part to use arms to free the  
chattel slave?

B. J.—No, of course not. He had to  
do so to save the Union.

U. S.—Was it wrong, then?

B. J.—No, not even wrong; it was  
inevitable, and perfectly justified.

U. S.—In light of the fact that more  
than four million families, or nearly  
one-third of the nation, must get along  
on an income less than \$400, can you  
deny that the working class of Amer-  
ica to-day is in a condition materially  
as bad if not worse than that of the  
chattel slave?

B. J.—N-no.

U. S.—In view of the increased cost  
of living and the intensification of la-  
bor now going on, can you deny that  
their condition is steadily growing  
worse?

U. S.—No, I cannot.

U. S.—In the light of both these facts  
together—

B. J.—Something must be done about  
it, and done quick.

U. S.—By curbing the capitalists by  
law?

B. J.—Well—

U. S.—No, Jonathan, curbing by law  
will not stand. Just as the slave-hold-  
er was fettered by his material inter-  
ests and could not free or even amelior-  
ate the condition of his slaves, the  
capitalist cannot give up his mines and  
factories, or improve the lot of his  
workmen. As long as wage slavery  
stands, the fate of the wage slave  
must grow ever worse. Just as the  
plantation lord was forced to maltreat  
the chattel slave who was his through  
feudal right, in order to keep his own  
head above water, so the factory lord  
is compelled for the same reason, to  
maltreat the wage slave, who becomes  
a slave by reason of the master's own-  
ership of property which the slave  
needs in order to live. All that could  
ever be said about slavery being un-  
Christian and a sin in the eyes of God  
can be applied with tripled and quad-  
rupled force to the present industrial  
system. It also will have to go. "Get-  
ting together" and compromising will  
prove just as devoid of help for the  
wage slave as they did for the chattel  
slave. The working class of the land  
is fast waking up to this fact, and  
by organizing in the Socialist Labor  
Party and laboring for the Industrial  
Integral Union, is drilling itself to  
take possession of the means of pro-  
duction and distribution, and run them  
for the benefit of the whole people,  
and not of the parasites. And if the  
parasites dare to oppose armed force  
to the will of the people (which, as  
they are a coward class, they probably  
won't do), force on the part of the  
people will then become every whit as



# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## "THE BEST LAID PLANS," ETC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—An American capitalist is like unto a man earning \$50 a week for three hours' work, who, needing a servant, invites a distant poor relation to come and live with him, then kicketh strenuously because the said poor relation bringeth the whole family, and, being an opponent of private monopoly, refuses to accept the New Theology caused by an excess of brotherhood without political fatherhood.

Newark, N. J., May 31.

## FIRST A FARCE, THEN A ROARING FARCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The last death rattle of the I'm-a-Bummy free graft fight, has been heard in Wenatchee, to which place a bunch of the local I'm-a-Bummy journeymen in the hope of picking up a few pennies by doing the "martyr" act which failed here.

I'm-a-Bums, Charles Foster and E. W. Roe, hiked out for Wenatchee and began operations Sunday evening by starting an opposition street meeting next to a rival catch-penny concern. They were juggled.

The "martyrs" tried the "martyr" trick of not eating in the jail, and refusing to work, but as nobody took any notice they finally came to their cats. Foster is now meekly working out his sentence on the street. Roe, who has but one arm, disappeared while working; it seems that nobody went after him.

The local S. P., upon whom the I'm-a-Bums had counted for support, denounced them, instead. Roe is a red hot "revolutionist," so red hot that last year he wore a little red hat. Foster should now buy, beg pardon, "expropriate," a hand organ and have Roe collect the pennies with the little red hat.

Here in Spokane we are likely to have a new street speaking ordinance, giving the police commissioner power to determine who may speak. Before the legislative committee of the city council Fred W. Healewood mildly protested against such power being vested in the police, but agreed that such ordinance would be better than no ordinance.

R. C.

Spokane, Wash., May 30.

## A CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to correct a mistake made in my article on the Mystic, Ia., election, that the S. P. name was used by the Union ticket. I got my information from a letter which a newspaper printed in the town of Mystic. As I was up there a few days ago the mayor called my attention to the mistake. He said they had made the editor of that paper correct this error, but I failed to see it, and so I wrote the criticism. The fact remains, however, that this mayor was an S. P. man and the remnants of this defunct party supported the Union ticket, so-called.

His Highness was sorely offended because I had referred to him as an honest but ignorant young coal miner. I told him, however, I had no apology to make, and that I thought he got off very easy, but if he was not satisfied I was willing to prove to the miners of Mystic, in public debate, that I had stated at least a good chunk of the truth. His action in refusing me the opportunity saved the trouble of exposing his honesty as well as his ignorance.

G. H. Fryhoff,  
421 Oak St.

Burlington, Ia., May 28.

## READY TO TEST S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I notice in the privately-owned so-called Socialist paper, "The N. Y. Call," that the so-called Socialist party of Kings County, N. Y., has given instructions to its street orators as follows:

"9. If you call a man a liar, thief or hurl any epithet or anathema at any one, give specific reason for so doing."

"11. If you are asked a question deal in your answer with the question asked and not with the personality of the questioner or with the motives the questioner may have had in putting the question."

If the speakers of this same organization in Philadelphia (— assuming, of

course, that the Philadelphia S. P.-ers still have any that can be got out on the stump without an "organizer's fee"—will obey or be governed by the above sound suggestions; if they will forget such "arguments" as: "Scab," "Disrupter," "Fanatic," etc., which have for the last decade been a sort of an easy way of evading an explanation of their "attitude" toward its Gompersized A. F. of L.,—Section Philadelphia of the Socialist Labor Party is prepared to put them to an excellent test. And then watch what happens.

Ejayh.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 29.

## MORE LIGHT WANTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the editorial, "A Month of Seidel," the Daily People expresses the opinion that the Social Democracy of Milwaukee has displayed none of the insolence of its cousin, the Socialist party; also, that the victory of the said party of Milwaukee "was won under the flag of Socialism." After reading the Social Democratic press of Milwaukee, witnessing the bombastic utterances and actions of its high priest, Victor L. Berger, in the conspiracy to deprive the S. L. P. of its rights at the International Socialist Bureau, one is compelled to ask the question: Wherein is the Social Democracy of Milwaukee less insolent than its cousin the Socialist party? As to the victory of the Social Democracy of Milwaukee having been won "under the flag of Socialism," does the Daily People, in its capacity as central and official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, mean to say that the said victory was won under a bona fide or a pirate's flag of Socialism? The undersigned and many a veteran of the S. L. P. would be very grateful for more light on the above two questions.

J. Kresswell.

New York, May 29.

[The only point upon which this office can shed the desired light, is with regard to the passage, in the editorial referred to, about the Milwaukee S. D. P. having won their fight "under the flag of Socialism." If this office had been of the opinion that the victory was won under a bona fide flag the editorial would have said it was "a Socialist victory." The language of the editorial clearly denotes that there was no Socialism in the victory.—EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.]

## HIGH FALUTIN MORALITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This week Redondo Beach, Calif., had a local option ("wet and dry") election. Two incidents in this campaign are, perhaps, worth a paragraph space in The People. The "drys" quoted largely from the mighty Teddy and boasted him high as a pure one. This recalls to my mind the incident of the Seelye dinner at Sherry's a few years back, also an inside view which I once had as a wage worker of the car which the mighty one was using for travel. I do not recall the exact words printed on the bottle labels, but they were not—"Unfermented Grape Juice," "Mineral Water," "Carbolic Acid," etc.; they contained good old-fashioned spirits for the beefy one.

The "wets," who won the election, had the help of the Los Angeles and Redondo Railway (electric), of which H. E. Huntington is president. This road has a power-house, shops, and car sheds in Redondo Beach, and its employees are forbidden to drink or to visit saloons. But the same Huntington interests own the Casino, a large drinking place on the ocean front, and thither come the thrifty from Los Angeles in summer and on holidays. The Huntington interests prevented the "drys" from obtaining the big halls for their meetings, and the "drys" were forced to hold their meetings in the street. They also called up employees who had signed the petition calling the election and warned them that the "dry" proposition was against their interests, and such is the inordinate fear of some employees of their bloated overlords, though they were prohibitionists they voted a "wet" ticket.

I hope those people who believe our "Captains of Industry" and men of large affairs who forbid drinking, smoking, etc., among employees upon high moral grounds, will sit up and take notice of this last paragraph.

Scrap-Pile.

Redondo Beach, Cal., May 19, 1910.

## PIERSON INTRODUCES S. L. P. IN WASHINGTON TOWNS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the co-operation of Comrades Cook and Buckmaster, we succeeded

in landing two subs for "Arbetaren" and nineteen for the Weekly People. Two open air meetings were held in Aberdeen, and two here in Hoquiam. Good attentive crowds were on hand at all four meetings, and we succeeded in selling, all told, 107 pamphlets, besides giving out a good supply of Daily Peoples.

At the Section meeting yesterday (Sunday) two new members were added to Section Hoquiam, with prospects of more joining in the near future.

Hoquiam and Aberdeen are saw mill towns, some twelve mills are located in both places, and the most of the wage slaves working in the mills are Finns, Austrians, Poles and Italians. This is the reason why I did not do so well canvassing for subs, as we have no papers in either of these languages.

I might add that several strikes have been called within the past month in all of the mills, and, as usual, by the "despised foreigners." With one exception they secured what they demanded. This one exception is the Slade mill. The strikers have it tied up as tight as a drum and it is almost a foregone conclusion that since the other mills caved in to the men, they will bring the Slade Co. to time also.

Section Hoquiam has some good hustlers, and with all pulling together good results can and will be accomplished from now on.

Chas. Pierson.

Hoquiam, Wash., May 23.

## DESERVES FRAMING, TOO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It seems that it is a matter of considerable surprise to the "public" press to learn that an S. L. P. candidate does not need such enormous expenses for campaign purposes. That press, as well as the element in the old political parties are accustomed to corruption funds to pollute elections. When the news was given out that the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor in the late election had an expense bill of 30 cents for the campaign, the "St. Paul News" issue of May 24, framed the item as below.

W. P.

St. Paul, Minn., May 23.

(Enclosure.)

## MAYORALTY CANDIDATE 'RAN : CAMPAIGN ON 30 CENTS.

: William E. McCue, Socialist Labor :  
: candidate for mayor, claims to have :  
: run his campaign on less money than :  
: any other mayoralty candidate in :  
: the United States.

: Mr. McCue's total expense, as :  
: itemized by him in a statement filed :  
: to-day with the county auditor, was :  
: 30 cents. This was "blown" for :  
: car fare. As Mr. McCue received :  
: 800 votes, every cent secured him :  
: about 30 votes.

: The Socialist Labor Party paid its :  
: candidate's filing fee of \$5.

## MILLERS AND CONSUMPTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In a report which C. Roy Adams, health commissioner of Minneapolis, recently submitted on vital statistics, he had the following to say on tuberculosis as affecting the milling district:

"An investigation in the milling district showed that .0903 of all millers are tubercular. The milling district is characteristically dusty. The fine dust from the grain is cast into the open and settles on the ground. Flour mills are filled with 'flour damp.' This element has a very irritating effect on the nose, throat and lungs, and induces a feeling of fatigue. It is a powerful factor in impairing the health of the millers. Out of 433 persons interviewed 133 were found to be suspected tubercular cases."

Under the light of the above, the announcement that the Washburn-Crosby Company has raised wages of 2,000 employees 8 per cent takes on a different appearance.

J. P.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 27.

## "PROGRESS" IN MILWAUKEE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The historian, Washington Irving, in his "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," relates a scene in which Bobadilla very much disappoints the Spanish sovereigns. While great promises of gold from the new world was held out to them to replenish the Spanish treasure, all that he had to give consisted of some naked Indians, whom he thought the sovereigns could batter into gold. The hyperbole is here used with good advantage. Bobadilla made himself guilty of aggravating.

The bughers of the Cream City actually find themselves in the "same fix." Before the last election great promises "to do better" than their predecessors got the Social Demo-

crats elected. But to this very day, albeit a month and a half has elapsed, we have not even got a naked Indian whom to batter into something needful.

And we are in sore need of improvements, that is, the city, generally speaking. Streets are in a very bad condition and need mending; new viaducts and bridges should be constructed, new school-houses built to accommodate the ever-growing population, and many more things of an urgent nature are needed. But the fact that no money is available for street improvements and for other matters, will simply leave things as they were before, in their old condition.

Now, the Social Democrats are really not responsible for the gloomy outlook of "our" finances. But they are a hundred-fold responsible for promises made, which from their very nature they knew could not be fulfilled. It is false reasoning to assume that Socialism can be brought about through the road of reforms. If in that way the rich were to lose some of their wealth, by socialistic administrations, then this very day in some parts of Europe the workers should be wealthy and the wealthy poor.

H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 30.

## LECTURE ON MEXICO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—De Lara, the Mexican revolutionist, spoke here Sunday to an audience of about seven hundred. In discussing the arrest and imprisonment of the Mexicans in the United States on the charge of conspiracy, he contended that conspiracy was no crime and said if "conspiracy is a crime" all those present would be in jail. De Lara ridiculed the statement that the Mexican revolutionists were arrested and jailed through the instrumentality of the American capitalists. This idea, he said, existed only in the minds of so-called radicals. American capital had little or no existence in Mexico, the United States acted only as a spy and a tool. The Mexican proletariat is exploited by the Mexican capitalist. On the question of slavery he said the proletariat is lured to the plantation under the promise of good pay; the plantation owners, in conjunction with the officials, keep him there under such conditions as they choose.

De Lara then traced the history of Mexico, beginning with the year 1810, showing the part played by the various movements, and dwelling at considerable length on the church and the constitution of 1857.

J. Mann.

Chicago, Ill., May 29.

## TAXPAYERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Whatever may be the illusions in other places as to who pays the taxes, in the little town of Middletown, Del., the propertyed gentry entertain no fine spun theories upon the point. They have a law there permitting only taxpayers to vote at a certain election, that of members of the Water and Light Commission. No mere renter need apply, he's not in the charmed circle.

Enclosed is a clipping from the "Smyrna Times," of Middletown, date May 11, which reports that election there. Note how the voting is done.

## DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

## DAILY PEOPLE

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

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New York City.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

that is, according to what standard a man may vote. S. C. P.  
New York, May 28.

(Enclosure.)

## ELECTION IN MIDDLETOWN.

The election on Monday afternoon last for four members of the Light and Water Commission of Middletown was void of any excitement, the result being foreshadowed as everyone predicted. The candidates recommended at the Town meeting held last week being almost unanimously chosen. The voting was one vote for each dollar and fraction thereof in taxes paid, and resulted as follows: H. L. Davis, for one year, received 5,261 votes; George V. Peverley, for two years, received 5,109 votes; John C. Green, for three years, received 5,410 votes; Dr. Dorsey Lewis, for five years, received 5,449 votes; Walter S. Letherbury and J. A. Cleaver each received a small vote, the former 239 and the latter 46 votes.

## ACCEPTING SOCIALISM.

The Workers Slowly But Surely Turning to It.

If capitalism is to continue well might all but the magnates of Mammon view the future with blank despair; never before in the history of the world has the social contrast between the wealth of the few and the poverty of the many been more horrible; capitalism while it increases the wanton luxury of the possessing class drives the vast majority to fight like wild beasts for the opportunity of securing a slave's pittance, and even this opportunity is disappearing for large numbers of the workers who are being displaced by labor-saving devices and trade combinations.

The most saddening aspect of it all is that this sordid scramble for a living is so entirely unnecessary, it is not as if it led to the survival of a superior type of man; on the contrary those who succeed are the most cunning and self-seeking members of the community, they who are prepared to relentlessly tread under foot all principles and ideals, all moral codes and humane feelings.

Fortunately for the human race all the signs denote a vast change in public opinion, the people are beginning to realize that the successful stockbroker and the millionaire brewer are not the be-all and end-all of human development. The workers are slowly but surely accepting the Socialist teaching that labor applied to natural resources is the sole source of wealth, they are beginning to see the practicability of a system of society which will secure well-being for all and the flame of the Socialist ideal is warming their hearts and inspiring them to self-reliant action.—The New World.

## FINNISH LEGISLATION UP.

Duma Debates Czar's Measure Which Is Highly Unfavorable to Finland.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—The debate on the government's Russo Finnish bill was begun in the Duma to-day. The galleries were crowded, interest in the legislation being intense. In effect the measure, which is described as defining the legislative division between the Duma and the Finnish Diet, extends the authority of the former body over the duchy. All laws of Imperial importance are made applicable to Finland without the consent of the Diet. It was drawn in accordance with Emperor Nicholas's manifesto, and has aroused bitter resentment in Finland. On May 7 the Diet accepted the report of its committee to which the matter had been referred, declaring the bill unconstitutional and recommending that it be returned to the Emperor without action.

The bill, however, met with favor in the Duma, where, on March 30, it was sent to a committee of twenty-one members. The majority for this action was composed of Mohammedans, Progressives, Octobrists, Nationalists, and Conservatives. The opposition was led by Prof. Miliukoff of the Constitutional Democrats; M. Gegechkort and M. Pokrovsky of the Social Democrats, who were supported by the Labor members.

## Antipatriotism..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

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## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

B. U., NEW YORK—Your friend may be "a man of unusual culture," but then the culture excludes political economy, especially Marx, and left that field wholly uncultivated, a howling wilderness. His criticism of Surplus Value answers the good purpose of a glaring confusion of thought in the matter of "use-value" and "exchange value." For that reason it will be made the subject of editorial treatment in the course of next week.

D. A., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND—The "substantial reasons" that can be raised against the conclusion that the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. Unions will pull out of their ruts, remove their leaders, and strike the road of Industrialism, are two. First the fact that those Unions are sinking deeper and deeper into the ruts of reaction: the article "Darkening Counsel" brings out a tribe of colossal instances. Secondly, the theoretic argument, according to which the Socialist is warned against the petty bourgeois, as a class, that class being the most reactionary. A. F. of L. Unionism is a caricature of petty bourgeoisdom.

R. W. T., ERIE, PA.—"Cultura Proletaria"; 310 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; as to its cost, the paper states: "Precio voluntario" (voluntary price.)

F. A. V. E., PITTSBURG, PA.—The data can only be fished out of the "Congressional Record." The speeches delivered by the "Progressives" in the Senate, the "Insurgents" in the House, on railway and Interstate Commerce legislation, abound with data and suggestions of where to find more data on matters railroadic.

B. R. A., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—You can't be "clever" in great issues. The S. P. manoeuvres in the matter of Immigration is an attempt to be "clever." Great issues demand the exact opposite of "cleverness." They demand straightforwardness.

W. T., CRESTLINE, O.—The philosophy of the Single Taxer does not propose to place the "unearned increment" directly into the hands of those who earned it. They are to receive it indirectly. This philosophy bears a suspicious resemblance to the philosophy of the capitalist. He says to the workers: "Make me rich and you will profit thereby." Moonshine in either case.

E. S. S., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Elizabeth Plantagenet was the daughter and eldest child of Edward IV. Richard of Gloucester, subsequently Richard III., the brother of Edward, murdered his two nephews, the brothers of Elizabeth, also his brother Clarence, and in that way cleared the path to the throne for himself. Before he got so far Richard had married Anne Neville, of the powerful house of Warwick. Presently information reached him that Henry Tudor, and his Red Rose partisans, were scheming to marry Henry to Elizabeth, who was of the White Rose, in that way heal the feud between the Roses, dethrone Richard III., and enthrone Henry. Richard set about to frustrate the scheme by marrying Elizabeth himself. His wife Anne stood in the way. She was to be removed. He informed Elizabeth that Anne would die shortly. So anxious

was Elizabeth to become Queen that she not only was willing to marry the murderer of her uncle and her own brothers, but was also impatient for Anne's death. Before her marriage could be consummated Richard was killed in battle by Henry, who became Henry VII. and Elizabeth married him. And this Elizabeth is the ancestress of George V.

E. J. H., PHILA., PA.—Is not the effusion typical of the Anarchist's mind? It is not in the Anarchist to clinch a single point. Prove to him his error, and the answer, instead of being "Thanks!", is a string of personal abuse. He takes such conduct to be an evidence of vigor; fact is it is an evidence of St. Vitus' dance.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—It is hardly correct to call the status of the Peruvians, at the time of the Spanish conquest, the status of feudalism—benevolent or otherwise. The status of Peru was then the patriarchal, with the tribal authority of the mother or father gens abnormally developed.

P. E., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The racket about Senator Lorimer for having bought his seat in the Senate is out of place in the mouths of our bourgeois purists. What's the difference between a man's buying his seat, and his being bought himself? How many Senators do you imagine do not fall under either category?

H. D. F., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Compress the article as much as possible, and send it.

L. D. B., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The letter will be appreciated.

C. G., EL PASO, TEX.—The assault of the Anarchist paper "Tierra" upon Pablo Iglesias carries its own refutation. Part was used in the Daily People in the article on Iglesias's election. Other parts will be used later.

J. H. M., PLYMOUTH, ENG.—By the time this reaches you, you will have seen in The People the revelations made by ex-Editor Wilson of the Spokane "Industrial Worker." The "victory" of the I'm-a-Bummy was a complete unconditional surrender. The leaders kept the thing up so long as dopes could be found to contribute cash. There was no free speech in the affair, only rowdiness to disgrace free speech. Wilson, who now gives away the snap demonstrates, in the treatment that he received at the hands of the leaders, that free speech was the last thing the crew stood for—the moment he began to speak freely he was expelled. In Spokane they don't care to claim a victory: the lie is too obvious. The further away from the Spokane their sympathizers are, the greater the "victory" is announced to be. I'm-a-bum in one thing, I'm-a-bum in all.

G. S., TACOMA, WASH.—Article will appear next week, together with reply of the writer you criticize.

F. C., EL PASO, TEX.; L. M. G., HAMILTON, CANADA; H. S., HAMILTON, CANADA; G. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; G. J. S., DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D.; T. C. P., PECOS, TEX.; R. W. S., BALTIMORE, MD.—Matter received.

## Two Pages From Roman History

I Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders.  
II The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon,  
Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.  
A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

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## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
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28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

**CANADIAN S. L. P.**, Philip Courtenay,  
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-  
nue, London, Ont.

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**NOTICE**—For technical reasons no  
Party announcements can go in that  
are not in this office by Tuesday,  
6 p. m.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.**

The members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, on SUNDAY morning, July 3, at 10 o'clock.

State Executive Committees which contemplate sending their N. E. C. member to the above session will please inform the undersigned on or before June 22.

Paul Augustine,  
National Secretary.

**KATZ'S TOUR IN PENNSYLVANIA.**  
Philadelphia and Vicinity June 4th to 10th.

Reading, Allentown and Vicinity, June 11th to 17th.  
Scranton, Lancaster and Altoona, June 18th to 24th.

Allegheny County and New Brighton, June 25th to July 8th.

**OLIVE M. JOHNSON'S ITINERARY.**  
Detroit, Mich.—June 10.  
Cleveland, Ohio—June 11.  
Erie, Pa.—June 12.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—June 15.

**OLIVE M. JOHNSON IN DETROIT.**

Every man and woman is interested in the subject of Socialism and should come and hear Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, of Fruitvale, Cal., who will address a mass meeting in Concordia Hall, southwest corner of Gratiot avenue and St. Antoine street, Detroit, on FRIDAY, June 10, 7:30 p. m. Free admission. Everybody welcome. Women are especially invited.

**OLIVE M. JOHNSON IN CLEVELAND.**

Comrade Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, N. E. C. member of California, who is on an agitation tour east, will speak in Cleveland on SATURDAY, June 11, at 8 p. m., at Acme Hall, 2416 East Ninth street, near Central avenue. Admission free. No workingman of Cleveland should fail to hear this fearless, clear-headed woman champion the cause of the working class. Women are especially invited to attend. And this, comrade, means you. Do all you can to advertise this meeting widely and bring your friends, shopmates and neighbors along.

**OLIVE M. JOHNSON IN BUFFALO.**

Wednesday evening, June 15th, at 8 o'clock, Comrade Olive M. Johnson, the California member of National Executive Committee, S. L. P., and author of "Woman and the Socialist Movement," will speak in Buffalo at Miller's Harmonia Hall, 264 Geneva street, near Michigan. No reader of this paper, no workingman, and especially no workingwoman or girl should miss the opportunity to hear Mrs. Johnson explain the cause of workers' misery and the way out of it. Tell your friends and bring them along. Admission is free.

On the eve of that meeting which will be in English, Tuesday, the 14th, Mrs. Johnson will speak at same hall in Swedish.

**DETROIT S. L. P. PICNIC.**

All readers of this notice and their friends are requested to attend the annual picnic arranged by Section Detroit Socialist Labor Party, at Westphalia Shooting Park, on Gratiot Road, on SUNDAY, June 12. Good music and refreshments, dancing, bowling, games. Admission 10 cents. Take Mt. Clemens car to grounds.

**ST. LOUIS PICNIC!**

The annual picnic of Section St. Louis, Mo., will be held on SUNDAY, June 19th, at Wolf's Grove. Take Cherokee cars south to end of road; then Lakewood car to the Grove. Good music. Games and amusements for young and old. All friends and sympathizers are cordially invited to attend. Admission 10 cents. The Committee.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

## DETROIT I. W. W. VICTORY

**IN TWO WEEKS' STRUGGLE MALLEABLE IRON CO. CAPITULATES.**

Grants Raise in Wages, Increase of Force Around Bull Lade, and Improved Shop Conditions—Workers Get Valuable Lesson in Industrialism.

Hamtramck, Mich., June 4.—Another victorious strike was ended on June 3rd. Just two weeks of struggle was required to force the Michigan Malleable Iron Co., of Detroit, Mich., to make concessions. The men have returned to work with an increase in wages from 1 to 3 cents per hour; the number of workers on the bull lade has been increased, a quarter of an hour given to the men to wash up, and better treatment all around has been the result of the united action of the laborers, benefiting also the skilled workers, who, as a result of their pure and simple training, held themselves aloof from the strikers. Still to their credit we must note the fact that the molders stayed out, and so materially assisted in a successful termination of the fight.

The best result of the strike is the knowledge gained by the men that they are not helpless. Before, each was fighting single handed to make a living, now they have the Industrial Union to give them advice and assistance; the collective strength is at command of the humblest member. The workers that resumed work were different in spirit and hope than they were at the beginning of the strike.

Of the three pickets arrested last week one was fined ten dollars or thirty days in the workhouse for opposing an attack on the police. The judge, who was a member of Coxey's army, said: "I know all about these industrial wars, the bitterness on both sides. I impose this fine in accordance with the law." He proved that the workers will always get the worst, so long as they leave in the hands of reformers, instead of men of their own class, the political administration. The stone in the hand of the striker became a crime, because the provocation was ignored, in the decision. The other two were discharged. The fine was paid. Another sympathizer was arrested for distributing leaflets but was released after a short time.

Holders of lists in support of the strike are requested to turn in all lists and amounts collected, as soon as possible, to the treasurer of the Strike Fund, F. N. Hitchcock, Hamtramck, Mich., so he may speedily wind up the work arising from this struggle.

The lesson of this strike to all workers is: Be prepared to fight in an organized manner when capitalist oppression drives the workers to revolt. A Local of the I. W. W. should be ready in all centers of employment to respond to the call for assistance. Every worker who has learned that the working class must itself accomplish its emancipation from wage slavery, can be true to himself only as an active worker in the Industrial Union, the I. W. W. Spread the principles of united class action by the workers on the political as well as on the industrial field, and capitalist oppression will vanish before the growing strength of an enlightened and self-reliant working class.

H. Richter,  
Gen. Sec.-Treas., I. W. W.

**NEW JERSEY S. E. C.**

Next meeting SUNDAY, June 12, at 8 p. m., at 11 Broome street, Newark, top floor, rear. All Sections are urged to have delegates attend. Send along all contributions to the State Agitation Fund.

P. Marquelin, Secretary.

## For the Student

Communist Manifesto ..... \$10  
Lassalle's Open Letter ..... 10  
Life of Engels ..... 10  
Ninth Convention S. L. P. .... 10  
No Compromise ..... 10  
Socialism, What It Is ..... 10  
Workingmen's Program ..... 10  
Two Pages from Roman History ..... 15  
American Industrial Evolution ..... 15  
Value, Price, and Profit ..... 15  
As to Politics ..... 20  
Flashlight, Amsterdam Con-  
gress ..... 25  
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis ..... 25  
Napoleon ..... 25  
S. L. P. Report to Stuttgart Congress ..... 25

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

## TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Tickets for the Picnic and Summer-night's Festival, to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Daily People, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, to be held on SUNDAY, July 3, at Midland Park, Grant City, S. L., are now ready. Tickets are 25 cents, admitting man and woman. These can be had from the undersigned.

In the evening there will be held a Grand Banquet as a finale to the Celebration. Tickets for this are 75 cents per cover. Party members and sympathizers wishing to attend are urged to send their orders, accompanied with the requisite cash, immediately, as the sale of Banquet tickets will close on Friday, June 24, as we must know one week in advance how many covers to order.

As this will be a unique and historic occasion, Party members and sympathizers are urged to make a great effort to dispose of as many tickets as possible. The proceeds will go to the Daily People and the Campaign Fund of Section New York.

The Daily People has an honorable past and a future full of revolutionary promise to the Socialist Movement, albeit its task has been and continues to be a difficult one. Potent has been its work as an evangel of the Social Revolution, uncompromisingly carrying on its work of education in spite of many odds. It has truly kept the faith it made when launched on July 1, 1900.—"The Daily People will deliver its message undeterred by open foes, undiscouraged by hidden ones, and unaffected by any wiles of calumny. It will deliver its message, never compromising with truth to make a friend, nor ever withholding a blow at error lest it make an enemy."

The work of the Daily People and the S. L. P. has been mighty and effective; gradually are our principles becoming to be recognized as being CORRECT. And the Day is not far distant when the great mission achieved by the Daily People will be fully recognized and appreciated.

For the present, it is our duty to spread the propaganda, support the Party Press, and attend en masse the Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Daily People.

To work, ye militants who hold dear the success of the Socialist Movement, and make this Celebration the grand success it deserves to be, and will surely be if we all do our duty.

L. C. Frajna, Asst. Organizer,  
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

For a long time past no effort was made to secure money for the above-named fund. This was because all of our support was needed for the Party Press. Now, however, the N. E. C. has placed Organizer Rudolph Katz in the field, and in order to be able to keep him there the N. E. C. must have money. He is at present touring the State of Pennsylvania, and next month will enter the State of Ohio, after that he will move westward. This necessary and beneficial work of organizing and agitating once begun must be carried out successfully—for that support should be forthcoming. As contributions to this fund increase and the fund becomes able to more than support Organizer Katz, another organizer will be started to follow up Katz's work.

Send all contributions to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1578 New York, N. Y.

A. Ricchetti, Elizabeth, N. J. per Katz ..... \$ .25  
John Skramovsky, Elizabeth, N. J. per Katz ..... 1.00  
Section Hoboken, N. J. per Katz ..... 3.00  
Section Cook County, Ill. per Reinstein ..... 10.00  
Section Detroit, Mich. per Reinstein ..... 5.00  
Section Cleveland, Ohio, per Reinstein ..... 10.00  
Total ..... \$ 29.25  
Previously acknowledged ..... 78.65  
Grand total ..... \$107.90

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## RALLY, EVERYBODY!

Roll Up Subscription Lists as Daily People Anniversary Tribute.

There was a slump in subs last week. Of course the holiday had something to do with it, but not all. Now, comrades, and friends, this is no time for a slump. The Daily People's Tenth Anniversary will soon be here, and it should certainly be marked by a great increase in the lists of readers.

Comrade Wiesner writes us, "the date of the Tenth Anniversary of the only true Socialist paper in the language of the country drawing near, I asked myself what have I done for it. I had to answer—Nothing. This did not satisfy me, so I put my shoulder to the wheel and succeeded in getting three new readers, for which I enclose \$1.50."

We hope that all of our friends will do as this comrade did, ask themselves the same question, and if the answer is "Nothing," do the same as Comrade Wiesner, set about changing it so that they can say, "Yes, I did something."

The comrades on the road, like Piercen, Katz and Gillhaus, have no trouble getting subscribers. While we don't expect everyone to send them in as those comrades do, nevertheless, the fact remains that subs can be had. It is only a question of getting after them.

John D. Crimmins, the financier warns his fellow financiers that there is widespread unrest throughout the country. Of course there is, people would be less than cattle if they quietly submitted under present conditions. But of what avail is mere "unrest"? Absolutely none, unless the people have knowledge as to causes, and the way out. Every S. L. P. man should be a drill master these days, recruiting through The People for the S. L. P.

Fail not to let us hear from all of you, this week.

The roll of honor, those sending two or more subs, is:

B. Frankford, Oakland, Cal. .... 2  
J. Holler, San Francisco, Cal. .... 2  
A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, Cal. .... 2  
B. Hurwitz, Denver, Colo. .... 5  
L. Ginther, Colorado City, Colo. .... 2  
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. .... 6  
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn. .... 2  
J. Sweeney, Boston, Mass. .... 2  
F. Hornbrink, Boston, Mass. .... 2  
A. Barnes, Fall River, Mass. .... 2  
P. O'Rourke, Medford, Mass. .... 2  
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J. .... 10  
J. H. Juergens, Canton, O. .... 3  
W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O. .... 5  
J. Wiener, Harrisburg, Pa. .... 3  
M. A. Overby, Mellette, S. D. .... 2  
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex. .... 2  
E. Schade, Newport News, Va. .... 2  
C. Pierson, Hoquiam, Wash. .... 19  
F. Traulsen, Seattle, Wash. .... 2  
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash. .... 3  
A. Robinson, Naches, Wash. .... 2  
H. A. Brandborg, Sparta, Wis. .... 2  
E. J. McCormick, Panama ..... 2

## OPERATING FUND.

The week's receipts to this fund totaled \$12.50, which is smaller than for some time. The falling off came too at a time when the propaganda slackened, as it always does with the advent of summer. Help out in this direction, all of you who can, it is needed greatly:

S. Thompson, N. Y. City .... 2.00  
Workmen's Circle, Br. 28, N. Y. City ..... 1.25  
Geo. H. Winter, Portchester, N. Y. .... .50  
C. A. Lueddecke, Rochester, N. Y. .... .50  
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. .... 1.00  
M. Schreiber, " ..... .50  
J. C. Vollersten, " ..... .50  
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit, Branch 201, Fort Lee, N. J. .... 1.00  
Collected at W. S. & D. B. Convention, as follows:—  
Wm. Adamek, \$1.00; Chris. Rauch, \$1.00; Chris. Rossbach, \$1.00; Jno. J. Kar, 50c.; Jos. Hamrie, 50c.; Fr. Kalbitz, 50c.; C. Blaschke, 25c.; C. Stoeber, 50c. .... 5.25  
Total ..... 12.50  
Previously acknowledged ..... 6,460.08  
Grand total ..... \$6,472.58

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

## ACCIDENTS PREVENTABLE

BUT SAFEGUARDS COST MONEY WHILE THE WORKER DOESN'T.

It is High Time that the Workers Stood up for Some Consideration of Their Own Lives and Limbs—Be Not Dumb Driven Cattle!

Accidents to steel workers, their causes and the remedies therefor are treated in a chapter of "Work-Accidents and the Law," a forthcoming book by Crystal Eastman. The book is one of six volumes based on the Pittsburgh Survey by the Russel Sage Foundation. The chapter deals with accidents in the mills in and about Pittsburgh during the year 1907. During the year under consideration there were two terrific, memorable blast-furnace explosions in Allegheny county. On January 9, 1907, Eliza furnace, No. 2 (Jones & Laughlin Company), burst, pouring out a great stream of hot metal and killing fourteen men. On May 21, of the same year, Eliza furnace, No. 1, exploded in the same way, killed five men and injured many more. Yet this year cannot be taken as exceptional. In the seven months following there was an explosion at Homestead and another at Braddock, each killing three or four men; and at Butler, just outside the county, a big furnace explosion killed fourteen.

Blast-furnace explosions are usually caused by a "hang," followed by a "slip." To explain. The mass of coke, ore and limestone put into the top of the furnace often sticks to its side in the process of reduction. This is called a hang. Then it loosens and drops suddenly. This is called a slip.

Death by asphyxiation is not an uncommon fate in the blast-furnace department. Of five men who met death by asphyxiation, only two were working at the top of a furnace. The other three "got gas" while pulling out cooling plates.

After the ore has been reduced to iron in the furnace and the iron in turn reduced to steel in the open hearth or Bessemer "converter," comes another process—"rolling" the hot ingots of steel into beams, bars and rails for the market. It is before these rolling mills that the casual visitor stands, awed and fascinated. Here, it seems to him, must be the greatest danger to life and limb.

But it is not so. Only ten deaths out of 195 in the steel mills during the year could be laid to the rolls, and of these only four were due to the evident danger, the bar of red hot steel. The others could easily have been avoided. Two men were caught in the gearing of a rolling table. Three of the killed were repair men. In each case the machinery was started while the victim was at work.

Such accidents to repair men, from too hasty starting of machinery are astonishingly common. It is clear, as in the case of the car cleaners, that a signal system is lacking. Where electricity is the motive power a "cut-out" switch could pocket the plug, making it impossible to start the motor until he restored the missing link in the circuit.

The rollers in a Garrett or "loping" mill are literally playing with fire. Here steel billets are reduced to rods, preparatory to the making of wire.

As each red-hot "snake" comes from the rolls a man must seize it with a pair of pincers and carry its head to the next pair of rolls, while the rest of the snake, forced continuously through the rolls, darts twisting down an iron-paved incline floor in a long loop. At the bottom of this incline stands the "hooker," whose duty it is to guide these loops with an iron hook and prevent them from getting snarled.

This work demands so much of eyes and nerves and muscles and is done in such intense heat that the men work in half shifts, six hours' work during a twelve-hour day. Even so, it is only exceptional men who will attempt it, and with all their skill and agility, there are frequent accidents among them.

Eighteen were killed in the operation of broad-gauge private railroads, such as most of the big steel companies operate. Four were run over and two were caught between cars while crossing tracks for a legitimate purpose. Four laborers were killed while riding trains in the yards.

These accidents suggest bridges or underground passages; rigid enforcement of rules forbidding employees from riding trains, and the placing of non-English speaking foreigners under foremen who speak their language.

Thirteen deaths were due to the operation of "dinky" railroads, in which work the use of the old-fashioned pin coupling is a great source of danger.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

## THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE

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HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

15 Volumes on Sale. 6 More in Course of Publication.  
THE GOLD SICKLE.....50c. CARLOVINGIAN COINS.....50c.  
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THE PONIARD'S HILT.....75c. THE IRON TREVET.....75c.  
THE BRANDING NEEDLE.....50c. THE ABBATIAL CROSIER.....50c.  
EXECUTIONER'S KNIFE.....\$1.

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## SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Dubose avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224 1/2 Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2. Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2410 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 315 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 1121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash., Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Rooms 208 and 210. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets. All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 497 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting the second Sunday of each month at Federation Hall, Corner Third and Wabasha streets, at 10 a. m.

Section Denver meets the first Sunday afternoon of each month at Hall, 202 Charles Building, 926 15th street. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is

Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

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By Lewis H. Morgan

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While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

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The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.